BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion. Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA OF THE BOMBAY Bicycles OF THE
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA

EDITED BY S. R. HORNIMAN 1919–18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 106 — BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1921. — TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailings to Plymouth and London. Calling at Marseilles.

All passengers required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons
2nd July ..	"KASHGAR" ..	8,840
9th „ ..	"KARMALA" ..	8,983
16th „ ..	"DELTA" * ..	8,097
23rd „ ..	"NARKUNDA"* ..	16,118
30th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
6th ug. ..	"CALEDONIA" ..	7,572
13th „ ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th „ ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th „ ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September ..	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th „ ..	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,130
17th „ ..	"A steamer	
24th „ ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
8th „ ..	"PLASS" ..	7,346
15th „ ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
22nd „ ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941
29th „ ..	"DELTA" ..	8,097

* "DELTA" Through steamer from China calls Bombay for Mails only.

* "MARKUNDA" "MANTUA" "NALDERA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN
A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
6th July ..	"MANELA"	From Colombo to Straits & China.
20th „ ..	"DUNERA"	To Colombo, Straits and China
26th August..	"SOUDAN"*	To „ „ „ „ (* Through steamer from London)
29th July ..	"NALDERA"	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th August..	"MALWA"	
23rd Spt. ..	"NARKUNDA"	
21st October	"MANTUA"	

SPECIAL SAILING DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

29th July	"HUGHLI"	Tons 5,232

Carries a limited number of first saloon passengers.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	
6th July ..	CHAKDARA ..	Busreh direct.
7th „ ..	AMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi direct.
15th „ ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged at.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In August	Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1856.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Norway Maru	K. Nakamura	25th June	5th July
Peking Maru	„ Yamaguchi	2nd July	14th July
Bushu Maru	„ „	9th July	24th July
Sasado Maru	N. Yanagi	3rd July	4th August.

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Bullock Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tajima Maru.	K. Takano.	6995	14th June	4th July
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi.	6995	1st July	14th „
*Nichiyo Maru.	D. Ogawa.	3357	2nd „	8th „
Kenkon Maru	No. 8. N. Akai.	4668	3rd „	11th „
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	5339	23rd „	5th Aug.
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima.	5872	29th „	2nd „
Totomi Maru.	T. Fukaura.	3352	31st „	12th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	15th Aug.	29th „

* This steamer calls at Tuticorin.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For Freight and passages apply to
I. TAGAMI
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital	Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	London.	seattle
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shimonoseki
Changchun.	Manila.	Singapore.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Sourabaya.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sydney.
Hamburg.	New York.	Tientsin.
Hankow.	Osaka	Tokyo.
Harbin.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Hongkong.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Honolulu.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan.	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 1,88,75,88
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,48

BRANCHES:
London Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 29, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 397, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C
Sir D J Tata, Kt, Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,0000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 3 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

G. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtsao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYND,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundu	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jamma	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Moshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies
For other particulars and rules of business apply to,—

RAI RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LTD.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-Up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased
India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 15-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street, Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed at per cent per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold
Banking business of every description transacted

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,36,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1870,
No. 815, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Pet Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pensions from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAVANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE.
9/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B. VAZ, Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY
BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT
Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted and interest allowed for 12 months as 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 5½ per cent. on large sums. Special rate for large deposits Cheques of Receipts of any part of India accepted on the most favourable deposit
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR
G. P. Notes, Shares Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms
Further particulars from:— KHOSLA & CO.,
Post Box 22. 'Phone 3336, Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

According to the Geo. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 5,00,000
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rate with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary	The Chief Agents
809, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee Calcutta

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq. Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorje & Co.),
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq. Advocate,
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha Co.) (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance companies on the East side of India"
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I., 208, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
24, CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT, 2ND FLOOR.
WANTED
WANTED INFLUENTIAL PERSONS not as canvassing agents for the above Company
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Rs. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 850 respectively.
Terms on application.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chief. High Class Cuisine and Billard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.
In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.
RATES MODERATE.
Trial orders [illegible]
[illegible]
Opp. Police Chowkie Null Bazar,
BOMBAY No. 2

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 1217.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 CASES AMERICAN ALLUMINIUM.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. M. Laxminarayan at his godown at Pingrapole, near Madhavbag Gate and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs J. M. Sanghi and Co.

14 cases American Alluminium Sheets.
20 gauge size 8 to 4 inches including:
10 cases each 10 cwts.
4 cases each 500 lbs.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GALWADY OR CAVEL STREET AND COLBHAT LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Muljani Tamrai Chunamdas the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi the mortgagor sell the undermentioned properties pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an Indenture of mortgage dated 30th day of March, 1920, made between the said mortgagee of the one part and the said mortgagor of the other part on WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921, at the undermentioned time on the premises. This Day at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Galwady or Cavel Street without the Fort.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Galwady or Cavel without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 183 square yards or thereabouts formerly part of 260 square yards and bounded as follows:—

That is to say on or towards the North formerly by the house of D. Sinkera but now of Mrs. Simoa Pascoina D'Souza, on or towards the South formerly by the house of Manekji Nowroji Daruwala but now of Hormusji Manekji Daruwala erected on the 77 square yards the remaining part of 260 square yards aforesaid on or towards the East partly by the said Galwadi or Cavel and partly by the house of J. M. Rodrigues but now of Maria Cristalina Conidida D'Souza and on or towards the West partly by the house of Esufally Tyeballi partly by house of Haji Dawood Esmail and formerly partly by the house of Nusserwanji Hormusji but which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26, New No. 169, and Old Survey No. 252, New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3442 and Street No. 170.

THIS DAY, AT 5 P.M. (B.T.) AT COLBHAT LANE ALSO KNOWN AS VANKA MOHOLLA NEAR CHIRA BAZAR WITHOUT THE FORT.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land redeemed freehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Colbhat Lane also known as Vanka Monolla in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 154 square yards or thereabout and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 220, New No. 1503, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 163 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under C Ward No. 3202 and Street No. 12 and bounded on or towards the East by the said Colbhat Lane or Vanka Monolla on or towards the West by the property of estate of Nowroji Batliwala, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ignacious De Souza and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage used in common by the occupiers of the premises hereby conveyed and by the occupiers of the premises now or late of Rustomji Beramji Bharoocha situate on the South side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji and Davidas Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 5, Bell Lane Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN GRINDING MACHINERY, MOTOR ENGINE, BARLEY BAGS, FURNITURE, SAFE ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 9th July 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sale by Public Auction by order of the mortgagee Seth Fazumal Vallabhadas Chhabra in pursuance of the power of sale obtained as per mortgage deed dated 13th September 1920 and on account and the risk of the mortgagor Alarakhia Jivraj at Mortgagor's shop at Dunker Road Two Tanki the following:—

3 Iron Mills.
1 Barley Crushing Roller.
1 Turner's Engine 25 Horse power.
1 crushing machine, Apparatus stool, implements, pullies and concerning its machinery, Barley, Bags, Kanta, safe, furniture and empty bags etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and goods to be cleared in eight days after paying the remaining sum.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

MENESSE & CO.
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF OLD SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE AND THE CHURCH.

Under instructions from Messrs. Gregson Batley and King, Architect and Surveyors, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Buildings of Old Seamen's Institute and Church, Frere Road (opposite Princess Dock Port Trust Office).

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IRON SAFES, WITH STAND MADE BY ORDER.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41, Esplanade Road, at their Auction Room, by the order of the parties concerned:—

Three big iron safes and four small iron safes, etc.
Safes on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo, Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBINS AND FURNITURE.

SUIT NO. 2848 OF 1920.
Chotalal vs. Lalbhoy.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, 1921 sell by Public Auction at Fort Holy Chuckla at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) one large lot containing about 203 bags large and small assorted bobins, and furniture containing cupboard, writing tables chairs and one typewriter. The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposite of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 10th day of July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Retreat", Bandra Hill, near the English Church, and next to the Tata's blocks, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumbwaiters, table hanging and hall lamps, rich carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, vases, old china ware and figures, fancy teapoys, card tables, easy chairs, writing tables, glass door show cases, book stands, books, brass double bedsteads, iron single cots, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, hat stands, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, one large iron water tank, valuable garden pots and tubs, etc., etc., the property of W. Douglas Hall, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF BRASS INGOTS, 4 CASES SOCKS, 2 CASES SHANTUNG PONGE SILK PAGREE CLOTH, 9 BALES SPONGES, 1 CASE STAMP PADS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 9th July, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 120 Apollo Street, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

One lot of Brass Ingots about 25 tons "C" mark.
4 cases containing 289 doz socks.
One case containing Shantung Pongee 33/34 in. by 9 yds. (Pagri cloth).
62 Trusses (pairs).
Four parcels containing Shantung Pongee 33/34in. by 79 pieces of 9 yds.
Four parcels containing Shantung Pongee 27 pieces of 9 yards.
One parcel containing Shantung Pongee 26 pieces of 8½ yards.
4 bales Sponges No. 2 (6/8).
5 bales Sponges No. 2 (10/12).
1 case American rubber stamp Pads.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 9th July at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc. At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.),

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 Grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay Waler Horse.
One 20 h.p. 4 cylinder overland motor car with magneto, five seater in good running order.
One Harley Davidson Motor Cycle with Side Car in good running order.

By order of the Eslam Couch Works and on account and risk of Memon Haroon Noor Mahomed of Kalyan:—

1 Two-wheel Gig.

By order of the Pledged Mr. Chamanlal Ramchand and on account and risk of the Pledger Jalbhoy Beramji Daroowala.

1 Pair ear-rings set with diamond and rubies.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOLIKHAN PIECE-GOODS SUIT NO. 3632 OF 1919.
Rahatali vs. Abdulvahed.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY the 8th day of July 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Ripon Road Sarri Bazar.

One lot of Choli khan about 373 pieces.
One bale of Cholikhan.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF "RANAULT" MOTOR CAR.

TO-DAY, Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the owner:—

1 "Ranault" Motor Car, 4 Cylinder, 5 seater in running order with accessories.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFFERJI.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers, will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 8th July 1921 at 2 p.m. of the following stores:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, aluminium, gun metal pigs, cupro nickel, nickel mixed, zinc scrap, brass, copper and aluminium cooking pots, tents I P flies inner, walls and G S 160 lbs., lamps old, stoves, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, watches and clocks, water bottles, tubs, shovels old, gunny old, carsons, canvas old, tin old, burrows wheels, blankets old, anvels old, cordage cotton old, tape old, mamooties, cordage hemp, enamelware, web old, jhools, steel cost scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, tools, bellows, rags old cloths, boxes of sorts, mattris cases, sheets, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose old, doosootie old, tanks, carts and wheels of srts, balance springs, camp kattles, drums, bicycles, wool, cotton old drugs gun etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneers.
RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHISTI MOHOLLA JAKARIA MASJID.

High Court.
Suit No. 2475 of 1920.
Dada Cassam and others
vs.
Mariabai widow and others.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. Auctioneers, will, under instruction from and by order of Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys for Messrs. Ebrahim Haji Abba and Haroon Haji Osman, the Joint Receivers appointed in the above suit, sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazandari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 160 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Jakaria Masjid Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2993 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2743, and Street No. 516-520, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Bhisti Moholla Jakaria Masjid Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a property of Jakaot Essa, and on or towards the South by the property of Latifi Summer Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Joint Receiver at their office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th July, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the Government surplus Stores, consisting of a large lot of hardware leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLEN PIECEGOODS MERCHANTS.

SALE OF 57,000 YARDS UNION CLOTH.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus, Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, 8th July, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account and at the risk of the Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

About 57,000 yards Union Cloth sample can be seen at undersigned office before the day of sale.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods must be removed from Government Stores Depot at Howard and Bullough Mills Mahaluxmi within three days from the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 6th July 1921 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms the following.

By order of the Bank concerned.

1 case 10 pieces Woollen suitings 56in. by 307½ yards.
1 case 10 pieces Woollen suitings 56in. by 300½ yds.
1 case artificial fancy silk 17 pieces 38in. by 787 yds.
1 case silver toothpicks No. 1 by 25½ doz.; No. 2 by 25½ doz.; No. 3 by 5 doz.
1 case Polishing cloths known "Selvyt" Brand Gross 4 3/4.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

MESSRS MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Medow Street, Fort, opp. the New Share Bazaar, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TANDEL STREET.

By order of Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Transferee Mr. Ramchander Balkrishna Rawoot and on account and at the risk of the following mortgagors: Koolsumbai, widow of Shaikh Hassam bin Mahomed Hassam Chawulkar; Hawabai, widow of Shaikh Ismail bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Amoomia bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Shaikh Mahomed bin Shaikh Hassam Chawulkar, Hawabibi wife of Shaikh Ismail Jawlikar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaikh Hassam bin Mahomed Hassam Chawulkar and by the power of the transfers of mortgage, Messrs. Mody and Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th day of July 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Tandel Street without the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy six feet in length or thereabout registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2788 and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on the East by the Sweeper's Passage on the North by the house of Mahomed Sayd bin Abdul Cadar Moorgay on the West by the said Tandel Street and on the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Sabnis and Goregaoker Attorneys for the Transferee at their office in Tamarind Lane above the Shilotri Bank, Ld., or the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 821.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PERSONS TO INVEST THEIR MONEY.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY ON THE WEST OF THE AGRIPADA ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ON NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esqr., the Official Assignee of Bombay and assignee of the estate and effects of the Ismail Dossa Hoosenbhai Ismail and Gulamhusein Ismail, and with the concurrence of the mortgagees Messrs. Currimbhai and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Premises the two undermentioned properties—The Sale of the Property on the West of the Agripada Estate of the Improvement Trust THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 6th July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST LOT:—All that the land admeasuring 1091 square yards or thereabouts situated on the Improvement Trust West Agripada Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay known as plot No. 85 of the said estate and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper passage, on the East by Motibai Street, on the South by Circus Avenue, and on the West by plot No. 84 of the said estate, and forms a portion of premises bearing new Survey No. 3528 and is assessed by the Municipality along with plot No. 84 under E Ward No. 4145 Street No. 85.

The buildings materials lying loose on the spot will be sold at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF NOWROJEE HILL ESTATE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH JULY, 1921 AT 4.30 P.M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

SECOND LOT.—All that land admeasuring 220 square yards or thereabouts situate on the being plot No. 16 of the Improvement Trust's Nowrojee Hill Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay and bounded on the North by the passage belonging to the proposed play ground on the South by plot No. 18 of the Nowrojee Hill Estate agreed to be leased to Thakursey Teju—on the East by Lt. Chinch Bunder Road and on the West by Plot No. 17 of the said estate and forms a portion of the premises bearing new Survey No. 3184 and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 3780 and Street No. 20.

For particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, or the undersigned.

The buildings materials lying loose on the spot will be sold at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of a landed Property, at Girgaum Road, which was advertised to be held on THURSDAY, the 7th July under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwalla, Attorneys for the second mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi, will be now held on Thursday, the 14th July.

A VERY GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

On THURSDAY, the 14th of July, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises the undermentioned very valuable property under instructions from the second mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi and by virtue of and in exercise of power of sale reserved to the said second mortgagee under the indenture of second mortgage dated the 14th day of July, 1920, and made between the mortgagor—Narmadashanker Hurjivan Joshi of the one part and the second mortgagee of the other part, subject to the encumbrances created by and the mortgage debt secured by the equitable mortgage dated the 13th day of March, 1920, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the Universal Trading Co., Ltd., of the other part:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house buildings and stables standing thereon situate at Girgaum Road without the Fort of Bombay containing formerly by admeasurement 2,856 square yards or thereabouts and now measuring 2,520 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 45, New No. 308, Old Survey No. 111 and New Survey No. 3109 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward Nos. 2257—2266 and Street Nos., 4361 and 2 to 9 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the Girgaum Road on or towards the West by the Oart of Mahomed Alli Bin Mahomed Husein Rogay, on or towards the North by the property of Munchershaw Aderji Nullwalla and others and Carell Wadi Lane and on or towards the South by the property of Naranji Dwarkadas.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubvalla, Attorneys for the Second Mortgagees at their office No. 11, Hummam Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th July 1921.

PENS!!! RAZORS!!! WATCHES !!
FRESH STOCK.
Prompt Execution.

Blackbird Re. 2-11, Watermans Re. 6-7, Swan Re. 4-8, Safety Re. 6-4, Hardware Re 2-6, Blackbird Nib Re. 1-12, Kropp Razor Re 4-14, German Crown and Sword Re. 3-8, German Liliput Re. 2-12, Wilkinson Re. 4-4, Joseph Rodgers Re. 2-8, Railway Regulator Pocket, Re. 4-14, Nickel, 13in., cylinder Re 6-8, Nickel, 12in. 10 Jew, Lever Rad Re. 12-8; Silver, 13 Lever, 15 Jew Rad Re. 20; Rolled Gold square 13in., 10 Jew Rad or plain Re 17-8, Rolled Gold, 12 lever, Fully Jew, Fine Rad, Paris shaped Re. 29, Rolled Gold Expanding Bracelet Re. 6-8, Silver Re. 3, Pocket Electric Lamp Re. 4-8, Rubber Stamps of all Designs, Re. 4, Cycles, Typewriters, Spare Parts and Assessories for all things and Stationery Available Whole Sale and Retail.

LOVELUCK & CO.,
Post Box 168, Madras.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE
LAST THREE NIGHTS !!!
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
ANITA STEWART
ANITA STEWART
IN
"VIRTUOUS WIVES"
"VIRTUOUS WIVES"
Drama in 6 Reels.

Adapted from the 2,000,000 Edition Novel By Owen JOHNSON,

Is Your Married Life Happy?

Perhaps you are the Amy Forrester and perhaps your Hubby is an Andrew Forrester. They are the Young People who find Matrimony is like a keg of dynamite near a fire——

danger sparks always flying.

See modern Society's idea of your position

as a wife in

"VIRTUOUS WIVES"

A STORY OF REAL MARRIED LIFE

AND

A REVELATION FOR HUSBANDS.

THE EMPRESS
The House for Thrilling Serials
START TO-DAY
START TO-DAY
To-day At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A PATHE SERIAL
Pathe presents for the First Time
AN ASTOUNDING MYSTERY DRAMA
A Spine Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
"THE PHANTOM FOE"
IN FIFTEEN CHAPTERS
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises. Featuring the Beautiful
JUANITA HANSEN
and
WARNER OLAND
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The World's Greatest Laugh Raiser
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his Latest Riot of Fun
"Behind the Screen"
IN 2 REELS

ARE YOU FOUND OF
a really charming Drama of European life?
THIS WEEK

Messrs. K. D. and Brother's are offering to their Patrons one of the best and the choicest pictures of the Snow-bound land, where every Man is a master unto himself!

"HUMAN DRIFTWOOD"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)

is a charming Story of a young rake who had lost all traces of Soul at home in the midst of Civilization—but who regained the Same in the icy Semibarbaric wilds of Alaska.

Featuring the famous Stars
ROBERT WARWICK and
FRANCES NELSON.
a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-Night at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
Commencing Saturday Next!
Yet another beautiful Gem of the world Pictures Series
"GROUCH"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)

The Story of a dainty Marquise pirated away by a bond of Okfee settlers, featuring
MONTAGU-LOVE & DOROTHY GREEV

GRAND PATRIOTIC PERFORMANCE.
THE ROYAL NATAK MANDLI
has consented to perform
THE NEW NATIONAL PLAY
"Sacho Sanyas"
For the benefit of the
TILAK SWARAJ FUND
and
KHILAFAT FUND.
on 7TH JULY, 1921.
under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha: Atiya Begum F. Rahiman and Shreemati Avantikabai Gokhale will preside.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST WEEK
now running in full swing, of the wonderfully captivating Super-Serial
"The Lurking Peril"
(15 Episodes—30 parts)
FIRST 6 CHAPTERS THIS WEEK.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers have great pleasure in confidently commending this Masterly and Unique Chapter Play to their Patrons at the

GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).

Don Britt, the mental prodigy, barters away his brain to a scientict for a huge sum, with the result that he is dogged at every step by secret emissaries plaining his death. Love, and Mystery and Heroism abound in every foot of the reels

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four shows To-Night, at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD).

THE
MAJESTIC
Adventure! Sensation! Mystery!

Here is a serial of adventure that will make you tingle to the tune of it—sensational smashing deeds of daring and dark doings that will hold you breathless and a thread of tantalizing mystery will grip you tight.

HIDDEN DANGERS
A VITAGRAPH SERIAL
Shows at, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Prices as Usual

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
An amazing drama of the strangest character of the west.

His Mind will surprise you!
His cunning will stagger you!
His intrigue will astound you!
"THE KILLER"
A thriller from the powerful story of STEWART EDWARD WHITE

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
A PATHE SERIAL
George B. Seitz
in
"VELVET FINGERS"
with
MARGOERITE COURTOT

TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
PRICES as usaul
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual	Fire	Income
Exceeds.		£10,00,000
Total Assets.		£23,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
66, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

KATOL
The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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on 10 April, 2017

The Bombay Chronicle

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BUSINESS communications of every kind (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A INSURANCE CLERK, Parsee or Native Christian, with not less than 10 years' experience of Fire Insurance business. Apply Box No. 5059, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9890

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL CONVASSERS, who can sell sound Motor Trucks from 1 to 5 Tons. Good Commission allowed. Apply Box No. 5043, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 9841

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A retired Gujarati PHYSICIAN with qualifications to attend a convalescent respectable Hindu lady. Pay Rs. 75 per month. Boarding lodging free. Apply sharp to B. R. DESAI, Pilgate Lodge, Bombay Road, Poona.
A R667

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor stag on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position lowest acceptable salary to SECRETAR NATIONAL PUBLICITY Ltd., Houz Qazi, Delhi. R632
A

WANTED.—An experienced GUJARATI HINDU GRADUATE and a MATRICULATED MARATHI LADY as teachers. Apply, in person, to the AG. LADY SUPERINTENDENT, the Chanda Ramji Hindu Girls' High School, Girgaon Back Road.
A

WANTED for two years, in the first instance, the services of a recently retired DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, with good Administrative qualifications. For particulars apply to the SECRETARY, Council of Administration, Bhavnagar.
A C9904

WANTED for the International Ayurvedic Company, Ltd., Delhi, respectable, well-connected gentleman to sell shares. Work guaranteed. Pay Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty), with future prospects. Cash security Rs. 5,000. For final settlement communicate with Dr. D. R. VARMA, Managing Director.
A C9848

TO EX-SERVICE MEN—BOMBAY PORT TRUST—Applications are invited for the post of INSPECTOR of Bulk Oil Installations, Magazines and Land Estate. Quarters will be provided at 10 per cent. of salary. Reply by letter only stating age, married or single, rank, service, educational qualifications and experience (land agency desirable) and salary required to THE MANAGER, Land and Bunders, Bombay Port Trust, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
A C9907

WANTED—For the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage, a SUPERINTENDENT, who can reside on the premises and devote his whole time to the Institution. One having experience in educational line or of having managed similar institutions preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the SECRETARY, 22, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, enclosing testimonials, stating qualifications and experience with pay required.
A C9926

WANTED for the National College Burma, One PROFESSOR and One LECTURER each for English, History, Political Economy, Science, and Economics and Mathematics. One Professor and two Lecturers for Chemistry and Physics one Lecturer each for Education, Commerce, and Industry, Mining Engineering. Applications stating qualifications and Pay required must reach undersigned within 30th June, MAUNG GYEE PRESIDENT, National Education Council, 49, Sule Pagoda Road, Rangoon.
A

WANTED—(1). An experienced and capable DRAUGHTSMAN for the charge of the drawing branch of the Deputy Director of Military Works Office, Western Command. Knowledge of estimating and keeping record of plans and drawings essential. Salary Rs. 100, per mensem consolidated chargeable to the temporary Establishment. (2). A Duftry on Rs. 30, per mensem consolidated on the temporary Establishment. He should have some knowledge of English, binding and filing. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned to THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF MILITARY WORKS Western Command, Karachi
A C 9959

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMEN, who can sell Cologne, Patent medicine, etc. Liberal commission to energetic persons. Apply Box No. 5093 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 722

WANTED—A young, energetic TYPIST, lady or gentleman, to take up duties at once. Please apply with certificates, if any, and salary expected to Box No. 5085, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R715

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK graduate and one having served Export-Import firm will be preferred. If presently engaged, increase on present salary offered if found suitable. Apply Box No. 5090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R722

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER, who has worked in a sugar factory for "Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works. Educational qualifications will also be taken into consideration. B.Sc. man will have preference. Application must come to the undersigned with testimonials stating terms—THE MANAGING DIRECTOR of the Padranna Raj Krishna Sugar Works, Padranna, Gorakhpore.
A C9874

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By Gujrati Hindu Senior Student of Sydenham Commerce, College, some spare-time work. Can teach or keep account correspond, or do such other work. Apply Box No. 5091 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 723

AN English qualified PARSI ENGINEER, A.M.I.M.E., A.M.S.C.E., (London), just returned from London, having practical experience of twelve years in Mechanical and Civil Engineering with knowledge of electricity and having worked in England and South America, seeks a Post as an Engineer or Works Manager, anywhere. Apply to DALAL, 10, Main Street, Poona.
B R714

A young Parsi, FIRST CLASS B.A., B.S.C., Scholar and Medallist, having undergone Special Practical Training in a well-known Spinning and Weaving Mill in all departments (including clerical work) seeks EMPLOYMENT as Personal Assistant to a Mill Secretary or as Private Secretary. Highest references. Apply Box No. 5081, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R709

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

TO BE LET—Gowalia Tank, Forjett Street, Crown Mansion, 3 bed rooms with bath, one hall, one dining room and kitchen with electric fittings. Apply within.
C R650

TO LET—SPACIOUS GODOWNS at Patelwadi Love Lane, Mazagon. Apply PARBHUDAS V. PATEL.
C R482

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM in Fort. Rent Rs. 50. Willing to be a subtenant also. Apply Box No. 5088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
D R718

TO LET—At Kirkee, Oundh Road, two newly built BUNGLOWS Apply to Box No. 5073. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R 692

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Rent limit Rs. 250 per month. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C C9690

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—a SPACIOUS BUNGALOW—Upper Floor only at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club, Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & CO., Kharak Bazaar Mandvi or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C R702

TO BE LET—BANDRA HILL, a young Anglicised and agreeable Parsi couple would be glad to share a beautiful four-roomed First Floor flat in new building top of Bandra Hill with another agreeable Parsi couple or one or two elderly Parsi ladies. Immediate entry. Apply at once Box No. 5080, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R706

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

A good Dodge Bros. Motor Car in perfect working order. Apply to H. R. PITALWALA, Dhabu Street, Bombay, No. 9.
C C 9845

FEW NEW OVERLAND 4 CARS to clear Cash against delivery or on Easy Payment System. Apply or call over personally at BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C 9680

FOR SALE—OVERLAND 4 with all accessories Run 3,000 miles carefully owner driven, now working better than NEW. Apply for price and other particulars to Mr. ANANT SHIVAJI DESAI, Moti Bazar, Bombay.
J A R687

TO MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS.—If you have furniture, cotton, yarn and cloth bales, lime, bricks, sand, coal, stone, etc., etc., to convey from one place to another for export or any other purpose, we are ready to offer you our 3 and 5 Ton Lorries on turns, hour or day conditions as desired.
For rates and other particulars please apply or see:—C. K. LALAN AND CO., Managing Agents, Ideal Transport Co., Ltd., 233, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, Tel. No 2880.
JA R 9776

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—AMERICAN STEAM ENGINE for 50. gins. Sole Agents of above should apply to B. P. SAOJI, FACTORIES, Malkapur (Berar).
K R680

FOR SALE—Two English BRICK MOULDING MACHINES. Two EARTH GRINDING MACHINES in working order. Apply Box 5029, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9804

BOOKS & STAMPS.

WANTED—Ambitious young men apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER" post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT. L6

EDUCATIONAL.

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments of Senior Commercial, Specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy courses are proceeding. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R727

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPAL DAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

NEW SESSION OF DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE has commenced. Enrolments for the senior Commercial, specialized Banking and Government Diploma in Accountancy are proceeding. Apply immediately for prospectus: GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort.
M E 642

MEDICAL.

FOR SALE—One FLOURISHING DISPENSARY, well equipped with medicines and furniture. Apply to Dr. BHATT, Suratwala Buildings, Churney Rd., Girgaon P. O. No. 4.
Q R 724

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—CAPITALIST FINANCIER, three lakhs premier German Automobile Agency Cars already arrived. Address Box No. 5092, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R725

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

STENO ELECTRIC TEETHING STRAP enables little children to surmount all troubles of teething quite cheerfully. Price Re. 1. Write to MANAGER, Steno House, Chaok Phulan, Amritsar.
T R713

FOR SALE—Platt Bros.' second-hand Single Roller Gins of four and five bearings, available in big lot. Apply to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhowni, Bombay No. 3.
T R676

THE PHOENIX MOTOR WORKSHOP—Overhauling, painting and repairs to Motor Cars of all descriptions done perfectly, quickly and at reasonable rates at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, SHAW & CO., Managing Agents, The Phoenix Taxi & Transport, Service, Limited.
T C 9754

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

A Young Indian having had bussiness training in America and European countries is going back to Europe and America for Import and Export business at the end of this month. Can export and import for any well known firms or persons who can give bank references. Can import and export either on commission or agency bases. Can also put in touch with some of the largest manufacturers in Europe and America. Export specialities are:—Oil-seeds, oils, spices, and cotton. Imports are:—steel bars, dyes, machinery of all kinds, floortiles, and all kinds of metal goods. Apply for terms and interviews after 9th to 25th July, inclusive to Box No. 5089, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 720

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 2 Colours, Fine, ...	125
Empire 1, Rs. 110, 125, Empire 2, ...	150
Molle, Visible, Portable, little used	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used, ...	250
L. C. Smith, 2, 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt, ...	275
Oliver 9, Brief, Rebuilt, 275, Policy, ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	280
Remington 11, 225, Brief, 240, Policy, ...	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br.,	325
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	375
Royal 6, Brief Size, ...	175
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	230

Ribbons, Carbons, and Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre," For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in. Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 86in. Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours. If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa Arabia, Mesopotamia, by Eurcpean as well Indians of all clesses and creeds and continu to give universal satisfaction
Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the yea 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:-
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.
MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY, Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.
R465

FOR SALE AT DUMAS.

THE PREMIER SEA RESORT OF WESTERN INDIA

WELL SITUATED PLOTS OF LAND of 1,000 square yards each in Scheme I, as well as one acre plots in Scheme II at reasonable rates on leasehold. For further particulars apply to SECRETARY, Development Scheme, Dumas, Via-Surat.
C9823

COMMITTEE OF DIRECTION FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION.
(BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.)

THE COMMITTEE is about to fill up two vacancies for Teaching Inspectors of the Schools under its control, one chiefly for the Engineering School and the other chiefly for the Textile Schools. Pay Rs. 150 each per month with usual Travelling Allowances. Applications should reach this Office not later than the 31st July, 1921.
Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned.
R. M. CHONKAR,
Secretary,
Committee of Direction for Technical Education, Bombay.
V. J. T. Institute,
Byculla,
Dated 1st July, 1921.

FOREST DEPARTMENT BHOPAL.

SALE OF COUPES.
AUCTION OF THE ANNUAL COUPES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the ANNUAL COUPES of the Bhopal Government Forests will be sold by Public Auction on and after SATURDAY, the 9th July, 1921, daily between 12 and 5 o'clock, at the office of the Conservator of Forests, Revenue Courts, Bhopal.
Further particulars can be had on application from the Conservator's office.
(Sd.) G T. WRAFTER, ESQR., I. F. S.
Conservator of Forests.
C 9745

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm, ISHARDASS GORAKHRAM, carrying a business in Bombay, Kalbadevi Road, Post No. 2, has closed business on account of disputes, among its partners, and its Munims, Lakhmichand Ram Dial, Nand Lal Lakhmichand, have no authority to represent this firm in any way. Any person dealing with the Munims or other servants of the firm shall do so at his own risk, parties issuing this notice shall not be in any way responsible.
ISHARDASS DHARAMCHAND,
Partners of Ishardass Gorakhram, through
DUNI CHAND, M.A., Vakil,
Amritsar.
C9855

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
HYDERABAD DECCAN.

(Medium of instruction—Urdu.
English Language—a compulsory subject).
Term begins—SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1921.

NOTICE.

ADMISSION to the First and the Third Year Classes will commence from the 30th June, 1921. Applications to reaih the College Office by the 16th of July, 1921. Forms of Application to be had of the Head Clerk, College Office. Applications not according to the prescribed form will not be considered.
A. SIDDIQI, M.A., Ph.D.,
C9868 Principal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 P. C. FIVE AND TEN YEAR BONDS.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice.
(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.
(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.
(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.
(4) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.
(5) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balance of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent.
(6) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus per cent. margin.
N. H. Y. WARREN,
N. M. MURRAY, (Offg).
Managing Governors.
Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 8th July 1921.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE IDEAL TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF REGD. OFFICE.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the Company will be REMOVED from the 1st of July to 6, BARROW ROAD, COLABA, Bombay.
C9840

NOTICE.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have on 1st July, 1921, resolved to further extend the period of paying up 2nd call money to 31st August, 1921.
Shareholders are therefore requested to pay up the call money within the aforesaid date.
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C 9957

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a lecturership in Economics, on a salary of Rs. 250-25-500.
(a) The appointment will be in the first instance on probation for two years.
(b) Every officer, teacher, or other servant of the University holding a substantive appointment and receiving a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, or more shall be required to subscribe at the rate of 8 per cent. of his salary to the provident Fund, and the University shall make a contribution of 12 per cent. of the subscriber's salary to the fund.
(c) Applications with typed copies of testimonials and qualifications should be submitted to the Registrar, Lucknow University, Lucknow so as to reach him on or before the 16th July, 1921.
C9945

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 206 (1) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that the following resolution for winding up the abovenamed Company voluntarily was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1921, and that the said resolution was confirmed as a Special Resolution at the second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the said Company held on Friday, the 1st day of July, 1921.
RESOLUTION.
"That the Company be voluntarily wound up."
KOTHARI, SUTARIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1921.
C9939

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY MALABAR FOREST PRODUCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 209 (1) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, that a meeting of the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company will be held at Morarbhai Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purposes set forth in the said Section 209.
Dated at Bombay, this 2nd day of July, 1921.
H. D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator.
C9938

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT SALE

OLD PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT STORE.
Bake, House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAND MANAGER Development Directorate will sell by Public Auction at the office of the Development Directorate on THURSDAY, 28th July, 1921 at 4 p.m. precisely.
A Lease for 999 years of the above valuable site with buildings thereon the whole admeasuring 935 square yards with frontage of 23 feet to Bake House Lane and return frontage of 98 feet to Bake House Cross Lane.
Bake House Lane connects Medows Street and Forbes Street with Rampart Row and is a hundred yards distant from Esplanade Road.
The site is thus situate in the centre of a closely populated Business Area and is eminently suitable for the erecting of a block of Office Premises for which there is a large and unsatisfied demand.
Particulars and Conditions of sale may be had upon application to:—
E. M. GILBERT, LODGE, F.S.I., F.I.A., F.A.I.,
Land Manager,
Development Directorate,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
T A C 9836

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company held on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1921, a dividend of at the rate of Rupees 10, per share free of Income Tax for the period ending 31st March, 1921, had been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, 566-88, Shaikh Memon Street Bombay on and from 15th July, 1921, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 24th day of June, 1921, on production of their share certificates.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
SIR HUKAMCHAND & BALKISHONDAS AND CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1921. z C 9956

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOSS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that two.....Bombay Port Trust Debentures as detailed below, originally standing in the name of the Bombay Merchants Bank, Ltd., and now standing in the names of Mathuradas Gordhandas, Sunderdas Padamsi, Bhagwandas Keshavji and Devidas Madhowji by whom they have not been endorsed have been recently stolen, lost of destroyed. Payment of the said Debentures and interest thereon has been stopped, and duplicate of the said Debentures will be issued to the Proprietor upon the expiration of three years from the date hereof. The interest accruing due on the said Debentures will also be paid to the proprietor thereof. Any person having any claim to the said Debentures or to the interest due thereon of any nature whatsoever is hereby required to forthwith make known the same to the said Port Trustees at their office in Bombay. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of three years will be considered waived and of no effect.
Dated the 4th day of July, 1921.
MATHURADAS GORDHANDAS.
SUNDERDAS PADAMSI.
BHAGVANDAS KESHAVJI.
DEVIDAS MADHOWJI.
Proprietors of the Lost Debenture.
Countersigned.
J. TYERS.
Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust.
Particulars of Bond mentioned above:—
No. 125/126. Year of Loan 1912.
Value Rs. 1,000 each.
R711

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFERS are hereby invited for the purchase of the share right, title and interest of Bai KHATIZABAI and Bai RUKHANBAI, daughters of the late Mr. Abdul Husein Adamji Peerbhoy in the estate of their deceased father the said Mr. Abdul Husein including therein his share in the business goodwill and assets of the firm of Sir Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons and in the estate of late Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Knight. The offers should be sent to the undersigned in sealed envelopes at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within a fortnight from the date hereof. For full particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.
Our clients will not be bound to accept the highest or any other offer.
Dated this 30th day of June, 1921.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Attorneys for Bai Khatizabai and Bai Rukhanbai.
C 9953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KAMALNATH RAMCRISHNA VAGAL, a clerk, bachelor late of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.
RAMCRISHNA NANA VAGAL, the father of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a clerk, residing at Old Sonapur Lane, Chira Bazar, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.
P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W J. HOWARD.
The 22nd day of June, 1921.
Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
C9f01 Petitioner's Attorneys.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/& 2/8 each.
„ CASHMERE „ Rs. 2/8&3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
DR FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS
Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfume admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar). (India.)

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 1st July, 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		12,000
" Exports to Great Britain		...
" to Continent		2,000
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	July	11 64
	Oct.	12 43
	Jan.	12 98
Spot Cotton at New York		mutilated
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		11.00
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	11 80
	Oct	11 92
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality		6 5/16
Demand Bills		3.73,00
Silver Commercial Bars U S mined		98 1/4
Do Foreign		53 1/2

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 4th July, 1921.

Futures at New York — Closed.

Liverpool, 4th July, 1921.

Cotton Daily, Mid. U.G.P.C.	July	7.90
	Oct.	8.30
	Jan	8 51
	Mar.	8 63

London, 4th July, 1921.

Telegraph Transfers	1/3 7/16 dnwrd tdey.
Bar Gold	110/3 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	35 7/8 Sty.

New York, 1st July, 1921

Week's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	194 000
" Exports to Great Britain	19.000
" " to France and Continent	66.000
" " to Japan	39.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1530.000
" " at Interior Ports	1474.000

Liverpool, 1st July, 1921.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indians	300
" " Import	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Egyptian M[illegible] pool Limited Demand		7.85
Sakels		13.80
New York (As known in Liverpool at closing)	July	11.80
	Oct	12 27
	Jan	12 82
New Orleans 10 a. m.	July	
	Oct.	11 73

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st July, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
July	7 69
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	8.07
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	8 25
Feb.	...
Mar.	8.40
April	...
May	8.46
June	...

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 1st July, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices
June	7 67
July	7 84
August	7 98
September	8 14
October	8 25
November	8 32
December	8 30
January	8 44
February	8 50
March	8 54
April	8 59
May	8 63

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st July, 1921.

M.G. Broach, Good	4.15
" " Fully Good	4.65
" " Fine	4 90
" G. Broach, Good	5.15
" " Fully Good	5 65
" " Fine	5.90
" G. Broach, Good	6.80
" " Fully Good	7 05
" " Fine	7 30
" Salem, Good	4 03
" " Fully Good	4 53
" " Fine	4 78

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 1st July, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
July	13 90
Aug.	14 05
Sept.	14 20
Oct.	14 40
Nov.	14 30
Dec.	14 35
Jan.	14 35

Monchester market: Steadthy cloth demands Yarns encouraging request.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 1st June, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	7,000
" Forwarded	18,000
" Imports	34,000
" Stock	1,192,000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	1/7
Printers cloths	40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPOR.

London, Saturday, 2nd July, 1921

Total in Sight	10,640,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	385,000
East Indian	144,000
American	4,420,000
Other	331,000
Total Sales	29,000
East Indian Sales	1400
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	68,000
" " Forwarded	300
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	5,000
" " Speculation	...
American Afloat	129,000
East Indian Afloat	700
Total Afloat	176,000

MONEY MARKET.

London, 81t July, 1921.

ention 3%	56 1/4
ar Silver Spot	35 3/8
2 months hence	35 3/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—China banks bought and sold. Quiet.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/5
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6 1/8
" " " 6 "	6 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz)	...
Interest day to day loans	5
7 day Market loans	5

Amount, Paid Bank of England £6 p/c. since 23rd June 1921

EXCHANGE.

London, 2nd July, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 55
In Germany	279 00
In Italy	76 01

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17.66
Christiania	26 27
Amsterdam	11.36
Switzerland	22.16
Belgium	46.95
Athens	54.50

METALS.

London, 30th June, 1921.

English best Selected Copper	£70 3/8
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£71 1/4
Copper Braziers	£108
Yellow Metal	£ 1/2
Hard Spelter	£21
Corrugated Sheets	£25

EXCHANGE

On London, 60 Days Sight	46.70

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4 % 1960/90	£71 3/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	£77 1/8
War Loans 5 % 1929/47	£88 9/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	£48
Rupee Paper 3½ %	£37
Indian Stock-3½ % Sterling Loans	57
Government Securities 3 %	£50 1/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August-Sept. £1

Plantation Fine Latex Crepe closed at 8 7/8 after 9a.m. for July delivery.

Tone:—

London, 30th June, 1921,

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion	£128,400,000
Public Deposits	£15,300,000
Other do	£131,700,000
Govt. Securities	£61,200,000
Other do	£85,800,000
Notes and Gold	£17,500,000

The Bank Reserve is 12 % of the Liabilities

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	72/0
" Best English Selected C.	72 1/2
IN BLOCK	168 1/2

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July-Aug. Sellers 21/0

" Tone:—Steady

RAW LINSEED OIL Noked Spot Net steady 34/6

months	July-Aug.	34 4 1/2
" Buyers; etc.	sellers	...
" Tone	steady	...

SEEDS.

London, 30th June, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferospore Real Bold June-July,	£20 1/4
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July,	££19 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July	£ 21 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) June July Sellers Quiet	£18 5/8
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton) June July Sellers	£10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED—June July sellers	£21 1/2

WHEAT.

London, 30th June, 1921.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. loading. Paid	75/0
BARLETTA RUSS—62 1/2 lbs.	77/0
AUSTRALIAN F.A.Q.	76/6
KARACHI BARLEY	
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F.	76/6

Tons of Wheats. Quiet.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 3/4
Hongkong	£88
National	£37

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 5.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 338 and after declining to Rs. 336 advanced to Rs. 338. It then again went down till Rs. 335½ which was the rate at 3 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 336. At Colaba the mar ket opened at Rs. 336 and closed at Rs. 334½.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday. Sellers were not inclined to operate freely in the present unsettled conditions. About 4,000 bales are reported to have been sold yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay 5th July 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August		334 1/2
" " Bengal	July		264
" "	September		276
Fine Oomra	July		323
" "	September		338 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

F. G. Broach	July-August,	336
Fully Good Bengal	July,	261
Fully Good Bengal	September	273
Fine Oomra's	July,	323
" "	September,	338

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good
M.G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	285	270	253
M.G. Oomra's No. 4	340	330	315
M.G. Oomra 2, No. 1	370	360	345
M.G. Oomra 2, No. 3	355	345	330
M.G. Broach	350	340	326
Southerns 7	385	345	330

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th July, 1921.

Cotton	3,133	Bales.
Wheat	12,295	Ows.
Linseed	4,391	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	"
Gingellyseed	268	"
Poppyseed	416	"
Groundnuts	16	"
Castorseed	351	"
Rice	1,785	"
Myrabollams	278	"
Cottonseed	3,193	"
Mowrah	Nil	"
Gram	371	"
Jowar	Nil	"
Maize	Nil	"
Barley	Nil	"
Sugar	730	"
Coal	1510	Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, 4th July, 1921.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/32
Bank Demand	1-3 5 16
Doc. Acceptances 3m/s	1-3 23/32
Fcs. Demand	285
American Dollars	425
Hongkong Dollars	209
Shanghai	332
Japan	201
Singapore	181

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

5th July, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rods	5/6	82	8	0
Do	1	85	0	0
Do	1 1/4	95	0	0
Do	1 1/2	85	0	0
Do	1 3/4	60	0	0
Do	1	92	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 5th July, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	83	8	0
Do.	1	91	8	0
Do	1 1/4	100	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	100	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	100	0	0
Do.	1	93	0	0
Japanese Copper Rods	...	...	...	...
Panch Sahi Joint	...	23	0	0
Copper English Rods	...	89	0	0
Brass-Rods	...	86	0	0
Lead	...	83	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazar Rates

6 30 p. m. 4th July, 1921.

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-20	72	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 20	71	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	73	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	0	0
Teelseed, White 35-15	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	70	0	0
Mowrased	7	12	0
Barley—	52	0	0
Castorseed	62	0	0
Vror Cotton	42	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April May	...		
Wheat June-July	...		
Wheat Sept.	10	7	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov.	...		
Linseed May	...		
Linseed Sept.	17	1	9
Linseed Dec.	...		
Rapeseed April-May	...		
Rapeseed June-July	...		
Teelseed Gajar 35-15 Dec. Jan.	...		
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.	...		
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.	...		

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 5.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 31-15-0
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 95-15-0

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3-9/32.
D D on Paris.
3 M/st D A
T T on Japan, Rs. 202.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 196.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.73.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 46.50
London Silver Spot D, 35-14
London Silver Forward D, 35-12.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 89.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-21, 100-4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 75.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 96-81.
3½ per cent Paper, 58-8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.

SHARES.

The market ruled fairly steady during the day.

Ahmedabad Advance 2300, Alliance Cotton 360, Bombay Cotton 1200, Bradbury 925 xd, Bombay Dyeing 1750 xrt, Century 1155, Central India 4345, Colaba Land 2770, Crescent 730, Currimbhoy 1675, Edward Sassoon 560, Fazulbhoy 1525, Finlay 1085, Indian Bleaching 180, Indore Malwa 720, Kastoorchand 1450, Kohinoor 3305, New Great 955, Pearls 1235, Phoenix 1210, Shapurji 422/8, Sholapur 15100, Swan 1165, Swadeshi 4775, Alcock 690, N Burma 580, B Burma N I 170 pr, Bt Burma Pet 15/8, Bombay Tramway 131-4, B Flour 1600, B Steam 305, Indian Cement 345, Katni ord 285, def 1380, Port Canning 960, Tata Iron ord 115 xd def 640 xd, Tata Hydro 950, Tata Oil 80, Scindia Steam 11/8.

COLOUR MARKET.

July 5

The market passes on quietly without good business passing. The only feature worth reporting is its weak tone and the downward tendency of rates. Alizarine 20 per cent is offered at Rs. 100/120 per cwt. Home quotations are also on the downward tendency Congo Red bazaar rates is about Rs. 4 per lb.; but it is reported that Buyers' quality is sold to certain mills at Rs. 2/14/0 per lb. Magenta Crystals (big crystals) are fetching Rs. 18 per lb.; while small crystals are offered at Rs. 14 per lb. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine had poor demand and no business is reported.

Miscellaneous Colours had inquiries for small quantities. There are no prospects of immediate improvement.

MILL STORES

July 5.

The market continued steady. No important fluctuations were recorded. Cotton Healds had usual demand. Reeds are comparatively quiet. Cotton Bandings are still dull without animation. Oldhams are quoted at Rs. 1-9-0 per lb. Leather sundries are in general quiet.

Quotation:—
Healds, Rs. 3-6-0.
Reeds, Rs. 6 5-0.
Bandings, Rs. 1-9-0 (Oldham)
Pickers, Rs. 75/90.
Slubbings, Rs. 42 Jap.
Rowings, Rs. 35 Jap.
Ring Rabbeth, Rs. 13 Jap.
Conical Pirn 5in. Rs. 9 Jap.
Other sundries are almost the same.

CHEMICAL-MARKET.

July 5.

The quotations are as under:—
Sodium Sulphide U A, Rs. 32.
Sodium Sulphide Jap, Rs. 28
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 35.
Epsom Salt, Rs. 9.
Glauber Salt, Rs. 5/12.
Aniline Salt, Rs. 1-3.
Antimony Salt, Rs. 2.
Litharge, Rs. 38.
Farina, Rs. 25.
Sago, Rs. 13.
Wheat Starch, Rs. 24.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 13.
Bleaching Powder Ger, Rs. 25.
Caustic Soda, Rs. 35.
Bichromate of Soda, Rs. 85.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The market for jute shares ruled steady and a fair volume of business was reported, Howrahs remaining very firm at Rs. 34. Coal shares were in demand and a good business was put through with improved rates. In miscellaneous section there is nothing of interest to report, Dunbar Cotton closing quiet. Following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bansdeopur 41-4, Bengal 869-8, Bokaro and Ramgurh 24-8, East Indian 42, Kalapahari 19-12 s.l., Karanpura 28-12, New Beerbhoom 38-4 s.l., Parasa 10-8, Pench Walley 312, Samla Kendra 14-12, Sendra 27-12 s.l.

Jute:—Behar 2-6, Century 5-14, Clive 30-4, Empire 48-12, s.l., Fort Gloster 595, Fort William 250, Gourepore 650, Howrah 34-2, Hooghly 66, Kamarhatty 630, Kinnison 760, Landowne 237 s.l., New Central (pref) 103, Northbrook 49-12, Reliance 31-4, Standard 341, Union 410.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 1-6 discount, Agra United Mills 7, British India Corporation (def) 15, British Ceylon Corporation 10-4, Britannia Biscuits 8-6, Central Provinces Cement 7-10, Dunbar Cotton 421, Great Eastern Hotel 220, Hume Pipes 9-4, Imperial Bank (rights) 130, Indo Burmah Tin 5-12, Kesoram Cotton 14-4, Kayanpur Lime 16, Madan Theatres 9-12 Thornycroft India Ltd. 5-6, Coke 15-4.

Tea:—Bishnauth 10-2.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-12, and small lots were done at Rs. 59-4. War Bonds short loans at 100-4, 1925 and 1928 at 100-4 and 1930 100 per cent.

DR. BHAG WAN PRASAD.

SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A correspondent wires from Meerut that Dr. Bhagwan Prasad of Nagpur has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 108, I. P. C.

COMMITTEES AT NAINI TAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW July 4.

Several imporant committees met at Naini Tal at the end of the last month chief among them being the U. P. Excise Committee. This Committee has concluded its sittings and has settled terms of final report. It is understood that the report will be on liberal lines and main recommendations are for establishment of the licencing boards in all the big cities of the province and for abolition of auction system in favour of a fixed fee system as in Bengal.

Rasad and Begar Committee has also concluded its sittings and has recommended, it is understood, complete abolition of Rasad and Begar system. This Committee did not deal with coolie and Begar in Kumaon about which a resolution has already been accepted in the Legislative Council and is being given effect to.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

BENGAL TENANCY ACT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Autumn session of the Bengal Legislative Council commenced this afternoon, Nawab Sir Shamsul Huda, President of the Council, presiding. The President announced names of five members whom he had nominated to form a panel senior member among whom present would preside in his absence. One hundred and eighty one questions were answered and one hundrd and thirty-seven resolutions were on the agenda.

Sir Abdur Rahman introduced a Bill for custody, trial and punishment of youthful offenders and for protection of children and young persons. It was confined at present to deal with the boys only and was limited to Calcutta. It was moulded on the Madras Act. The Bill was intended for unprotected children who had not committed any crime. The motion was carried and the bill refered to a select committee.

The Maharajah of Burdwan next introduced Bengal Land Registration Bill which would lessen the work in every department of Collectorate.

Moulvi Yakumuddin Ahmed moved for the introduction of a bill to further amend the Bengal Tenancy Act. This bill wanted to give facilities to tenants. A number of members with interest in land opposed it.

The Maharaja of Burdwan on behalf of Government did not oppose introduction of the measure. The motion was lost by an overwhelming majority. This closd the legislative business.

A resolution was moved asking for effecting some changes in the Calcutta University with a view to make the Senate an elective body.

Hon. Mr. P. C. Mitter on behalf of the Government said the Government intended shortly to introduce a bill with a view to make the University really democratic.

REVISION OF PAY.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF A BENGAL COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Committee presided over by Mr. M. C. McAlpin, appointed to advise the Bengal Government on revision of pay of permanent ministerial officers and menials, have submitted their report. After a careful consideration of the increase in prices, they have proposed an increase of sixty per cent. to the existing pay of the lowest posts and graduated the increase in case of posts on higher pay on the principle that those who have a margin of comfort should receive a smaller proportionate increase than those on the margin of subsistence. In addition substantial benefits have been proposed by substitution of time scales for the existing system of a fixed grade and the counting of the previous service on such scales. The Committee recommends that the minimum wage of a clerk should be forty rupees and of a probationer thirty-five, also town allowance of ten per cent. of the salary for the ministerial officers serving in Calcutta. Under the Committee's proposals the annual cost of ministerial establishments would be Rs. 92,59,143, an increase of 49.2 per cent. and of the menial establishments Rs. 41,81,888, a increase of 32.5 per cent. The total net cost would be roughly fortyone lakhs.

Rai Mahendra Chandra Mitra, Bahadur M.L.C., in a note of dissent says he is convinced his two colleague recommendation will not meet the situation. He considers the ministerial officers are overworked and underpaid but in view of the Bengal Government's financial position he felt bound to recommend lower percentage of increase. He holds that the percentage increase in cost of living should be one hundred not sixty and recommends the minimum wage of a clerk should be fifty rupees after two years' probation. He makes recommendations regarding the Calcutta allowance and the pay of menials and says the increased cost of his recommendations would be about sixty-three and a quarter lakhs but thinks that the actual cost would be considerably less.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hrs to 8 a.m. of 30-6-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to 4th 1919.	June 1st to 4th 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 04	27 16	31 30	11 30
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	0 02	26 0	33 9	12 93
Esplanade (Gok. Raj Hospital)	0 01	23 14	33 8	13 32
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 2	21 15	35 77	14 69
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	[illegible]			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 3rd July 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 2 p.m., 8 p.m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected & 32 deg. Fahr. m.	29.667
Temperature of Air ... degrees	85 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	78 3
Dew Point ...	75 8
Relative humidity of Air	0 740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8 4
	4 4
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	88 8
Minimum do do	80 4
General direction of Wind	WSW, W, WSW.
From Midnight to Midnight:	
Movement of Wind do. miles	153
Fall of Rain inches	0.03
Total fall during month	0 86
do. year	27 15
Additional fall of rain on to 10 a.m. of	4th 01

The arrangement of a joint fishery department in the two provinces of Bengal and Behar and Orissa has been discontinued. Fishery operations in the latter has been placed under the Director of Industries, Behar and Orissa.

The Sree Charkha

is made to supply the needs of those who want a really reliable and efficient spinning wheel. Special features are:—

1. It is very convenient both for a beginner and an expert as the spindle can be rotated either at 60 or 70 revolutions for every turn of the hand wheel.

2. By a simple contrivance the driving-thread can be tightened or loosened at will.

3. The iron handle is very rigidly fixed in the ALL-WOOD wheel and turns exceptionally lightly in iron bearings.

4. The SREE CHARAKA is strong, stable and durable and yet the merest touch of the hand will set it going like a free-wheel.

Come and see to-day. Enormous demand.

Every order should be followed by an advance of Rs. 3.

PRICE Rs. 6 only.

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Near West End Cinema, BOMBAY.

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Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per-bottle

Try to make your eyes like Electric light

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RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also Styes, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract Spots, etc and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola bottle Re 1. one only.

MEGHJI HARIDAS Co.

Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings, BOMBAY.

American Gold medal Camp Cots

No. 1½ cot Rs 25 each
No. 108 ... Rs 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.

America India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl Princess Street
BOMBAY No. 2.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for
Ague Intermittent and
all sorts of Malarial
Fevers. Price As. 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY 4.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture

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who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway, and Kalbadevi Road are the

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Enterprize and progress are their watch-words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms'

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart.' Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

SPORTING NEWS.

THIRD TBST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 407.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 5.

The weather was glorious and 21,000 spectators had assembled to watch the first day's play of the Third Test Match. The wicket was in perect condition. Mead and Ryder were omitted. With fifty on the board, Tennyson who was fielding cover point had his finger split badly necessitating several stitches and his further participation in the game is most doubtful. Douglas took over the captaincy when Tennyson was forced to retire. The fielding was good and the bowling was frequently changed. The Australian innings lasted for 290 minutes.

Scores:—

AUSTRALIANS

Bardsley, c Woolley, b Douglas	6
Andrews, c Woolley, b Douglas	19
Pellew, c Hearne, b Woolley	55
Macartney, l-b-w, b Parkin	112
Taylor, c Douglas, b Jupp	50
Gregory, b Parkin	1
Armstrong, c Brown, b Douglas	77
Hendry, b Parkin	0
Carter, b Jupp	34
McDonald, not out	21
Mailey, c and b Parkin	6
Extras	26
Total	407

Bowling

Douglas 3 wickets for 80 runs.
White 0 wicket for 70 runs
Parkin 4 wickets for 106 runs.
Hearne 0 wicket for 21 runs
Jupp 2 wickets for 70 runs
Woolley 1 wicket for 34 runs.

ENGLAND.

Hardinge, not out	11
Woolley, b Gregory	0
Hearne, b McDonald	7
Ducat, not out	3
Extra	1
Total (for 2 wickets)	22

ENGLAND ALL OUT FOR 259,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 4, †-50 p.m.

England's first innings concluded for 259 and the Australians in their second venture had made 143 for two wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

SELECTIONS FOR THE TEST MATCH TEAM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

The presence of Brown of Hampshire and Ducat of Surrey has been requested at Leeds. Brown will be the wicket-keeper. Mead is unable to play The exact team will be decided to-morrow.

RESULTS OF COUNTY CRICKET

PLAYERS BEAT GENTLEMEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

Notts beat Kent by eight wickets.

Sussex beat Leicester by an innings and 27.

The Players beat the Gentlemen by an innings and three runs.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE Vs. GOWD SARASWAT CRICKET CLUB.

A match between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and Gawd Saraswat Cricket Club was played on Sunday the 3rd July on the Elphinstone ground. The Gowd Saraswat winning the toss, decided to put their opponents to bat first who took full advantage of the situation and scored 235 runs without the loss of a single wicket. This unbroken first pair partnership of 235 constitutes a record for India. D. K. Kapadia scored 158 not out, in a most vigorous style, hitting 9 over boundaries and 13 boundaries and J. H. Elchidana scored 74 not out. The Gowd Saraswats also made a fine batting display, scoring 225 for 6 wickets. V. A. Dalvi was the top scorer on their side with 92 not out. The match thus ended in a draw.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

CHAMPIONSHIP RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

Semi-final:—Lycett and Woosnam beat Roper Barrett and Norton 8—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Challenge Round:—Mademoiselle Lenglen beat Miss Ryan 6—2, 6—0.

ALL ENGLAND PLATE.

Fourth Round:—Doctor A. H. Fyzee beat Kleinnan 6—2, 6—4.

Fifth Round:—F. M B Fisher beat Doctor Fyzee 8—6, 1—6, 6—4.

LADIES' DOUBLES

Semi-final Round:—Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock beat Mrs. Craddock and Miss McKane 6—2. 6—1.

Paris.—The Banque Industrielle de Chine has suspended payment.

LONDON, July 2.

Wimbledon.—In the mixed Doubles Championships, Lycett and Miss Ryan beat Woosham and Miss Hawkins by two sets to nought.

Ladies Doubles. Madamoiselle Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Beamish and Mrs. Peacock by 2 sets to 0.

Men's Doubles Finals. Lycett and Wossnam beat Gordon Lowe and A. H. Lowe 6/3, 6/0, 7/5.

TILDEN BEATS NORTON.

DETAILS OF THE MATCH.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 5.

There was a record crowd at Wimbledon to-day. Norton began in wonderful fashion winning the first two sets, but in the third and subsequent sets his play deteriorated and he made many mistakes, when at a critical stage he had splendid opportunities of winning. Norton in the opening sets made many forceful and accurate strokes and volleyed brilliantly and with Tilden frequently double-faulting Norton seized all chances. But after this the South African fell away inexplicably and Tilden, although not playing his best, monopolised the court and brought the match up to two sets all. The strain of the deciding set was obviously too much for Norton, who was more than once within a stroke of victory, but he made mistake after mistake and thus allowed his opponent to snatch a somewhat fortunate victory.

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

MLLE LENGLEN BEATS MISS RYAN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 5.

The Challenge Round of the Women's Championship between Miss Ryan and Mademoiselle Lenglen (Holder) which was played in the presence of Queen Mary and Prisoness Mary was most disappointing, half an hour being sufficient. The French girl totally vanquished Miss Ryan who was outmanoeuvred and outplayed at every turn. Mademoiselle Lenglen was never extended. Her terrific service and hard returns were feebly resisted and hers was the easiest victory in the Championships.

HENLEY REGATTA.

FINAL RESULTS

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. July 5.

Thames Challenge Cup:—Final.

Christiania (Norway) beat Corpus Christi (Oxford) by length.

Time:—7 minutes 12 seconds.

Grand Challenge Cup:—*Final.*

Magdalen (Oxford) beat Jesus (Cambridge) by length.

Time:—6 minutes 54 seconds.

Wyfold Challenge Cup—Final.

Jesus (Cambridge) beat Royal (Chester) easily.

Time:—7 minutes 46 seconds.

Diamond Challenge Sculls.—Final.

Eyken (Delft. University, Holland) beat Beresford (Thames Rowing Club) by one and half length.

Time:—8 minutes 26 seconds.

Silver Goblets.—Final.

Jesus (Cambridge) beat Christ Church (Oxford.)

Stewards Cup.

Magdalen beat Leander easily by three lengths.

Time:—7 minutes 33 seconds.

DEMPSEY—CARPENTIER FIGHT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR INFORMING THE WORLD.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 5.

A New York message states that complete arrangements have been made to inform the world by wireless of the result of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight. Aeroplanes will carry the photographs of the fight to the sea and deliver them to the steamers bound for Europe. The steamers will be met by aeroplanes off the English coast which will deliver the photographs in London and Paris. The Attorney General, the Under-Secretary for the Navy and the Governor of New Jersey are among the crowd of notables who will witness the fight. A special train is bringing a thousand cinema celebrities from California.

DEMSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

CARPENTIER KNOCKED OUT IN FOUR II ROUND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON. July 2

Carpentier was knocked out in the Fourth Round. Dampsey had the better of the fight throughout the contest and battered Carpentier unmercifully. Several times he sent him to the hopes and indeed had the bell not gone at the right moment, the Challenger would have been knocked out in the third round. Carpentier finished flat on his face motionless with his legs and arms outstretched.

THE FIGHT DESCRIBED.

DEMPSEY'S AGGRESSIVE TACTICS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

Dempsey and Carpentier entered the ring at 2-55 p.m. and were loudly applauded by the vast concourse of people. Carpentier extended his hand and smiling broadly slapped Dempsey on the back. Official weights were announced to be Dempsey 188 pounds and Carpentier 172. The fight began at 3-18 p.m.

CARPENTIER DRIVEN TO THE ROPES.

In the first round Carpentier opened with his left and then came to clinch. In the subsequent in-fighting Dempsey battered Carpentier unmercifully to the ropes. It was Dempsey's round. In the Second round Dempsey drove Carpentier around the ring but Carpentier stopped suddenly and drove his right to Dempsey's jaw, quickly followed by a succession of rights to head. Dempsey then jabbed his opponent, and Carpentier's left eye was badly cut, thought Dempsey almost immediately missed his mark with two terrific swings. In the Third round Dempsey was still aggressive but Carpentier ducked very neatly and avoided several hard blows. Carpentier then succeeded in landing some very hard rights, but was unable to evade Dempsey's blows most of which were sent to body. Several hard rights and lefts were then exchanged but in the in-fighting Dempsey battered his opponents body and upper cutted just as the bell went.

THE KNOCK-OUT BLOW.

In the Fourth round Dempsey kept landing blows on his opponent's body and also sent a left upper cut which made Carpentier "go groggy." He then floored the Frenchman with a right to jaw. Carpenetier rose but Dempsey with a shortswing to body sent him down again to full count. The fourth round lasted 70 seconds.

WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC

PROPOSAL TO APPOINT A PERMANENT COMMITTEE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 5.

Geneva.—The International Conference on White Slave Traffic has referred to the committee the motion by the British delegate urging the Council of the League of Nations to appoint a premanent international committee to advise the Council on the White Slave matters.

REMARKABLE POLITICAL AWAKENING AMONG TIYYAS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CALICUT, July 5.

According to the final figures now available the total collections from the Kerala province towards the Tilak Swaraj Fund amount to rupees seventeen thousand, while the membershop has risen to twenty thousand. There was recently an awakening among the Tiyyas who had hitherto remained aloof from the N. C. O. movement. Upto now over seven hundred Tiyyas have enlisted themselves, as members of the Congress Committee.

At a meeting held at Tikkoti the other day over four hundred Tiyyas presented an address to Mr. P. Achuthan who takes an active interest on the N. C. O. movement in Malabar and recognised him as a political leader of their community.

About one hundred Tiyya women who enlisted themselves as members parted with their gold jewellery as their mite towards the Tilak Swaraja Fund this marks an epoch in the political history of Malabar, this being the first occasion on which Tiyya women indentified themselves with a political movement.

ADMINISTRATION OF ADEN.

(Associated Press.)

The following messages have been sent to the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India by Mr. Jehangor B. Petit on behalf of the Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association:—

"The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association strongly protests against contemplated transfer of Aden from India Government to Colonial Office, London, and prays that Aden should continue to be administered as at present by Bombay Government."

"The Council of Imperial Indian Citizenship Association strongly supports protest of British Indian Colonial Merchants Association against transfer of Aden from India Government to Colonial Office London and prays Aden should continue to be administered as at present by Bombay Government."

FALL IN RICE PRICES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 5.

The rice market fell to Rs. 550 yesterday on intimation by the Rice Commissioner that no more licenses would be issued. This decision is a credit to the order of the Government of India. Many licenses already issued have not yet been utilised.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck arrived at Government House, on Monday.

Mr. P. W. Monie and Mr. R. L. McCulloch left Government House, on Monday.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and nine thirty-two pence, and Demand Bills one shilling three and five sixteenth pence.

SHIPS BUILT IN CHITTAGONG.

HOW TO IMPROVE THEM.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Replying to a question asked at to-day's Bengal Council meeting, Nawab Ali Chaudhri said:—To improve the sailing power, seaworthiness and safety of the wooden ships built in Chittagong, which generally suffer from bad design, unsuitable material and inferior workmanship, and to encourage the development of the industry on proper scientific lines, a sum of Rs. 500 was placed at the disposal of the Engineer and Ship-Surveyor, Chittagong, last year, for the construction of model ships of improved design. These models have been constructed and are kept for the inspection and instruction of the local shipbuilders at the office of the Ship-Surveyor, who explains to them their construction. The application of internal combustion motor attachments, for the propulsion of country-made boats, has also been taken up and particulars of an experimental installation in a *bhowlia*, made by Messrs. John King and Co., are now under consideration with a view to the possibility of demonstration among the river fishermen.

Proposals to establish an educational institution at Chittagong, where instruction in shipbuilding, suitable for Indian conditions can be given, also at some centre, possibly Chittagong, a depot where instruction in the application, maintenance and running of internal combustion engines applied on the propulsion of country craft can be given with suitable demonstration, are under the consideration of the Department of Industries.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS RE CHANDPUR MUDDLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

A number of questions were asked at to-day's Bengal Legislative Council, regarding the Chandpur incidents. Sir Henry Wheeler, replying, said causes of discontent prevailing among the tea-garden coolies were operative in Assam and their investigation was a matter for that Government. As regard the allegations against the officers of this Government, as also the railway and steamer companies, an enquiry was made and the results were published.

Appointment of a commission to make further enquiry was not contemplated. Force of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, now at Chandpur, were only retained there as long as it was necessary in the interest of law and order. Reports agree that the coolies were not willing to return to the gardens. The majority of them did not contribute towards the cost of their journies. A request was made by Mr. Andrews for a donation from Government of Rs. 5,000 towards his scheme for repatriation of the coolies. This proposal had the support of the Commissioner.

REV. N. BENNETT'S GARDEN PARTY.

INVITATION TO BE ACCEPTED.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 5.

The Associated Press understands that Mr. Gandhi has instructed the Lucknow Congress Committee to accept Rev. Norman Bennet's invitation to the All-India Congress Committee members to a garden party at the parsonage.

BENCH V. BAR AT CAWNPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, July 5.

Feedings between members of the Cawnpore Bar Association and Babu Kashi Prasad, Subordinate Judge have been strained for some time past. A lengthy representation has been submitted against the Subordinate Judge to the High Court through the District Judge, Cawnpore, by almost all the members of the association numbering 75. A deputation headed by Rai Anand Swarup Bahadur Singh, M.L.C., Vice-President waited on some of the Judges of the High Court. To counter act the effect of this some are taking steps to secure signatures over a representation to the effect that Babu Kashi Prasad should not be transferred from Cawnpore.

LUCKNOW LIBERAL LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, July 5.

At a meeting of the Lucknow Liberal League yesterday a resolution was passed, expressing indignation at the callous indifference towards the suffering, of the people shown by the Bengal Government in its treatment of the question of Assam coolies exodus, and strongly condemning the heartless conduct of local authorities at Chandpur in using unnecessary force and violence in dispersing the coolies.

The Madras Government have sanctioned export of fifteen thousand tons of boiled rice to Ceylon during the quarter ending september 30, on the condition that no re-export will be allowed. Export will be restricted to the ports of Negapatam, Dhanuskodi and Tuticorin.

His Highness the Maharaj Rana of Jalawar has arrived at Viceregal Lodge, Simla.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

RENT ACT.

EJECTMENT SUIT,

PLAINTIFF'S RIGHT TO SUE QUESTIONED.

Atmaram Babaji Chewgole (Original Defendant.)

vs.

Narayan Arjun Dere (Original Plaintiff).

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was a Civil Extraordinary application against the decision of Mr. A. A. Chitre, Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay.

The facts material to the case have been given in the following judgment of the Chief Justice:—

The plaintiff took proceedings under Chapter VII of the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act to eject the defendant from the premises in his occupation as a tenant. The plaintiff is the President of the Twasta Kasar community and the property in which the defendant was a tenant formed part of the endowment of a temple of the community called Shri Mahakali Sousthan. It was contended that the plaintiff was entitled to sue alone because the Board of Management had authorised the President to give notice and file ejectment suits on behalf of the community. That would not entitle the plaintiff to sue in his own name. There being numerous members of the community having the same interest in the suit, notice of the institution of the suit to all such persons as well as the permission of the Court was necessary for filing the suit as provided in Order 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code. In my opinion the notice given by the plaintiff was defective.

But I notice that there is a further objection to the decree for possession which was given to the plaintiff by the learned Judge who said, "the coppersmith shops near Pydhowni are the Sousthan property. That is the centre of business in that particular trade. The Managing Committee have now resolved to give these shops to members of their community in preference to outsiders. And in these hard times I do not see why members of any particular community may not ask for full participation in the communal estate. The case is however slightly complicated by the fact that the applicant is himself a member of the Managing Committee and has voted in his favour. But this again is a size of backwardness in education rather than bona-fides in the Board of Management." But the fact remains that it cannot be said that the community, assuming the property belongs to them, required the premises in suit for their own purposes reasonably and bona-fide when the intention was to him but the existing tenant and put in one of the community, and the decision of the learned Judge cannot possibly be supported. The Rule, therefore, will be made absolute."

Mr. K. N. Koyajee appeared for the applicant.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Mr. J. G Rele and Mr. S. A. Shete, appeared for the opponent.

PROPOSAL FOR INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE OF BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay was held yesterday at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad presiding.

The Senate resumed further consideration of the motion of Dr. Viegas moved at its last meeting asking the adoption of the report of the Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission.

At the outset on the motion of Dr. Harold Mann the Senate resolved to render itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the whole question.

The Vice-Chancellor then briefly stated the lines of reform that the Commission suggested to be introduced into the system of secondary and college instructions.

Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved a resolution to the effect that the present system of secondary education was defective and that it should be reformed as to train students for colleges as well as for other careers.

The proposal was agreed to.

PROPOSAL FOR INTERMEDIATE COLLEGE.

The Vice-Chancellor then said that the next question was whether the first two years of College instructions should be removed from the University and the last year of the school instructions should be removed from the schools and then the three years' studies should be included in the course of the Intermediate College.

Dr. Viegas moved that the first two years of College instructions should be removed from the present University course; that the last year of the High School instructions should be removed from the schools and that the three years mentioned above should be combined together into an Intermediate College course.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye said that up to now secondary training involved nine years and now Dr. Viegas wanted to render it into eight years—five years for secondary training and three years for Intermediate College course It meant the difference of only one year removed from one side to the other. It had been explained that six years' course would be now taught in five years because of the facilities rendered on account of the vernacular being the medium of instruction. But they had to see whether it practically made any difference when one year from school instructions was added to the two years of the Intermediate course which would now be the preparatory stage for College instructions.

"CREATING A CONFUSION."

Mr. K. Natarajan said that the proposal moved by Dr. Viegas only created a confusion. Throughout the discussion of the report Dr. Viegas, instead of helping the Senate any way, had confused it to a great extent. Now he could not see anything, but that Dr. Viegas' proposal led them to a fight upon the question of one year or two years. It was practically an arithmatical confusion of trying to rendering one into two, or two into one. He did not think the present system was as defective as Dr. Viegas wanted them to understand The defect arose from the want of finance and want of sufficient colleges for the number of students, that came out of schools.

Mr. Tyabji wanted to know why the same arrangement could not be made in the present schools and colleges for the proposed Intermediate studies instead of going in for new Intermediate Colleges.

Prof. Kale could not understand why a new division was required between the High School and Intermediate courses. They had already a division in the College course and High School course. The way of teaching in the school was quite different from that in the College. In the High School they had better facilities of giving instruction and if the students were better fitted in the schools they could more easily pick up College instruction. If the first two years of the College career were found less beneficial they could be removed to the school course.

Further discussion was adjourned till to-day (5-45 p.m.).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
THURSDAY, July 7.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH OF A WEALTHY BHATIA.

Sheth Anandji Nanji, J.P., aged 46 years, died yesterday night at 10 after suffering from rheumatism for a short time. His Uthamna ceremony will take place to-morrow (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), at his residence Sagarmehel, No. 3 Walkeshwar Road.

R726

BOMBAY GRAIN-DEALERS' QUOTA.

The Bombay grain-dealers sent on Sunday last to Mahatma Gandhi a sum of Rs. 17,137-10-0 and some jewellery, including 4 gold rings, 1 imitation ring, 1 gold ear-ring, 1 watch, etc.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Of the two candidates, who stood for election to the seat in the Bombay Medical Council, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Sorab Nariman, M.D. Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina secured 236 votes against 84 obtained by the rival candidate, Dr. Vishvanath Chintaman Gokhale. The former was accordingly declared to be duly elected.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The second general meeting of the above Association will be held at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Fort, to-morrow (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m (S. T.), when Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, will read a paper on, "Mural Painting."

The same evening Mr. S. Woods Hill, A.R.I.B.A., will assess competition No. 1 for a "Diagrammatic Key Plan of Fort, Bombay."

Members and all others interested are cordially invited to attend.

INQUEST ON MOTOR CAR FATALITY.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Shivram Ramchandra, a lad of thirteen, residing at Lamington Road. It appeared that on Sunday at 8 p.m. two motor cars were going along Lamington Road towards Jacob's Circle, and a taxi driven by one Domingo D'Souza, was following them. The deceased came out of a tea shop and was crossing the road from the right to the left, when one more car was coming from the opposite direction. He stopped and the taxi came upon him and knocked him down and then bumped against the right footpath. Evidence showed that the taxi was being driven very fast and no warning of its approach was given. The deceased was about two paces from the footpath. He died at the J. J. Hospital at midnight, the same day.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by the rupture of the liver resulting from the lad's having been knocked down and run over by a taxi car driven by D'Souza., in a rash and negligent manner.

JAMMED BETWEEN TRAM-CARS.

The Coroner held another inquest touching the death of an unknown Hindu who was admitted to the J. J. Hospital with the fracture of the base of his skull, on the night of the 2nd instant.

Police Sergeant Mitson said that about 8-45 p.m. on Saturday last he saw two tram trailors on the Byculla Bridge, going in opposite directions. The man moved across the road from one footpath to another and got between the two cars which jammed him. He then fell on the lines and the cars were stopped at once. He died at the hospital shortly after admission.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the fracture of the skull, resulting from his having been knocked down by a tram car whilst he was crossing the road.

A PICKET FINED.

Yesterday before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Drs. Poonsey Maishiri and Henriques, Uttam Jayvant was charged for disobeying police orders, when picketing the liquor shop near the Precious Cinema. The accused in his statement said that a police officer asked him to stand at a particular place, which he did, but the same officer told him again to stop at another place, which he also did, and lastly he (accused) said that he was not guilty The police officer said that the accused's statement was not true. Dr. Maishiri asked the accused, if he had witnesses. The accused replied that his witnesses had gone out of Bombay.

The Magistrates, without further going into the details regarding witnesses, sentenced the accused to a fine of Rs. 2.

Before the same Magistrates the adjourned case of Krishnaji came for hearing; and it was again adjourned to the 12th instant, as the pleaders of the accused were absent owing to unavoidable circumstances. The accused is on bail.

NEW-NAGPADA FRACAS CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Patil charged Shaik Yusuf Shaikh Abbas and Akbar Yacob, with (1) rioting and (2) causing grievous hurt to one Rosy Elias, a Jew girl. It may be remembered that this case arose out of the fracas that took place between two bands of Jews and Mahomedans, on the night of the 29th May last at New Nagpada.

Rosy Elias stated that she worked in the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company and lived in a chawl at Nagpada. On the night in question about 11-30 p.m. whilst she was returning to her place from a doctor's, she saw a large crowd. As soon as she came near, the crowd began to deal her blows with fist and sticks, but she could not say how many persons assaulted her. She received hurts on her mouth.

Other witnesses also gave evidence to the same effect, but none could say whether the accused assaulted the complainant.

The accused denied having been in the crowd or assaulting the complainant.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused on both the charges.

T. U. CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress will meet today (Wednesday) as previously announced at the office of the Trade Union Congress at 20, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay (top floor), at 2 p.m. Those members to whom invitations have been issued should attend.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 6, 1921.

SHOWING THE FLAG.

In the House of Commons, at question-time on June 30, Reuter informs us, Mr. Lloyd George said that the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the alleged massacres of Turks by Greeks would be laid on the table. That, at any rate, is satisfactory, and as it should be. Why could not Mr. Lloyd George leave it at that? We are not in a position to answer the question with any certainty, but a persistent rumour which has long been current in English political circles that Mr. Lloyd George has incurred certain unavowable obligations in the name of England is not unnaturally recalled to our remembrance. Mr. Lloyd George, according to the Reuter's telegram, "added that there had undoubtedly been numerous atrocities perpetrated on the Ismid Peninsula, but it appeared that those committed by the Turks had been considerably more ferocious than those committed by the Greeks." Surely, since the report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry was shortly to be laid upon the table, members could have been left to judge its contents for themselves. Mr. Lloyd George's opinion—the opinion of the man in all the world who probably knows least and cares least about Asiatic questions or the honour and the human rights of Asiatic peoples, the man who has already several times made himself and England contemptible in the sight of both Allies and enemies by his facility for being duped by Greek misrepresentations when backed by men whose bank account is their sole claim to be received, in good society—the opinion of such a man proffered at a such a moment, upon such a subject, must have been regarded as a gross impertinence by every member of the House who still retains a vestige of its ancient spirit. We imagine, and we are happy to imagine, that when that Report is laid on the table Mr. Lloyd George will be given some bad quarters of an hour.

The Turks are a stoical people; the Greeks an excitable people. The Greeks are exceedingly fanatical, the orthodox Greek Church holding the undisputed record for murderous fanaticism, among religions of the present day. This statement we are quite prepared to prove from recent history. The Greeks are naturally cruel, and naturally beastly in regard to women. Any English Red Cross nurse returned from Salonica could tell Lloyd George of atrocities committed by Greeks even on Red Cross nurses who were helping them, which are without analogy in any Muslim theatre of war. The Byzantine Empire was world-famed for its wholesale atrocities even in its prime when the plea that the Government had lost control can hardly be held valid. For four hundred years, under Ottoman Turkish rule, the same territories were without one bad example of atrocities. The atrocities began again when Greeks and Serbs and Bulgars, under Russian guidance, emerged once more into the field of politics in the nineteenth century. And the first atrocities of modern times on an enormous scale were those committed by the Greeks in 1821, when with hymns and crucifixes and much holy glee they deliberately *exterminated* the entire Muslim population of the Morea, and many thousands in the northern part of Greece, with every refinement of cruelty which a prurient imagination could devise. And since then, in Crete, Epirus, Macedonia, Thrace and Anatolia, the Greeks at war have always borne the palm for bestiality among a set of "Christian" nations who are not renowned for what we call "clean fighting." The Turk is renowned for clean fighting. He is without religious fanaticism, judging people by the standard of Islam—i.e., by conduct not by accidents of creed. The "Christian" enemies of Turkey themselves admit this in their lucid intervals. A former Serbian Minister to the Court of St. James wrote in 1913 in the "Asiatic Review" that it had suited the Balkan Nations, for purposes of policy, to depict the Turks as cruel savages, but that sober history would depict them as a civilised and high-souled nation animated by no mean ideals. And it was a Greek who said once to the present writer, in a moment of expansion, after telling him that it was useless to defend the Turks: "Well, one thing you can tell the English people: The Turks are generally good and kindly whereas the Christians of these lands are—well, *wicked*, I can find no other word for it."

It will require a great deal more than little Mr. George's bare assertion to convince those members of the House who have personal acquaintance with both Turks and Greeks that the former showed themselves "considerably more ferocious" at Ismid or anywhere else; and if they had been more ferocious, are those wretched people, cornered in their homelands, made desperate and brought to bay by a relentless enemy, to be blamed in this cold-blooded way by one who has never undergone the risk of war, whose land has never in his lifetime been invaded, whose wife and children run no serious risks—the very man besides, who, on a private understanding—or, as rumour says, a secret deal—let loose this awful terror on a harmless, law-abiding folk in their own land? It was he who suppressed the report of a former International Commission of Inquiry which condemned the Greeks, because forsooth there was no Greek representative upon the said Commission; and after the report of that Commission, which was absolutely damning for the Greeks, it was he who allowed Greek troops to occupy more parts of Turkey. Was there a Greek representative on the Commission of Inquiry at Ismid; was there more than one Greek representative; and if so was the Turkish nation represented in the same proportion? There are quite a lot of things we want to know in order to account for Mr. George's leading or misleading, anyhow gratuitous, remark. It ought to be laid down once for all by International Law that any means are allowable to people in defence of their country and their homes against aggression of a lawless kind. We remember to have heard in the first winter of the war of a Belgian refugee relating in a London club (not of the first order) how he had cut the throat of an Uhlan billeted in his house while the German soldier was asleep. And the group of red-faced, well-fed English business men who heard him said: "Don't blame you either, old man!" One thing is certain, and that is, that the Greek treatment of the parts of Turkey which, by arrangement with Mr. Lloyd George, they were allowed to occupy—the best-governed, most contented and most fertile parts—has been such as to make what Germans did in Belgium seem like mercy by comparison. We know half a dozen Tory members of the present Parliament who are dying to get at Mr. Lloyd George upon this subject. It seems an irony that, in a matter which concerns humanity, the initiative should have been left to Tory members. But so it has been always in the English parliament. The so-called "Liberals" have always had an outlook more parochial than national; events outside the island have not touched them unless indeed they chanced to tally with some party cry. And we fear that "Labour" men will be no better. At any rate they do not live up to the high professions which they make to their constituents or they would long ago have clamoured for an Imperial Commission of Inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Lloyd George in relation to the Treaty of Sevres.

BUREAUCRATIC CALLOUSNESS.

That the bureaucratic mentality in this country has undergone little change since the dawn of the so-called "new era" is well shown in the attitude of the Government of Bengal and the district officials towards the famine conditions prevailing in the Khulna District. For weeks together, for some time past, the Indian papers have been full of reports of widespread distress in the district and of heart-rending appeals for help from Sir P. C. Ray and others who have seen with their own eyes the utter destitution and sufferings from starvation of the villagers. After careful enquiries Sir P. C. Ray has given an estimate of two hundred thousand as the number of people starving and in immediate need of relief both in food and clothing. Several deaths from starvation have already been reported. Though reports of such acute distress have been appearing in the Press for the past one month, neither the Government of Bengal nor the Collector of the district deemed it necessary to enlighten the public as to the exact extent of the distress or to assure them that adequate relief measures were being officially undertaken to cope with it. They have, however, just now come out with a statement, embodying a brief report from the Collector. The statement is in the familiar bureaucratic style, seeking to whitewash the "men on the spot." Lord Ronaldshay's Government endorse the Collector's opinion that "even in the villages worst affected there is at present no sign of starvation." At the same time the Collector admits that "the pinch of poverty is very heavy upon the people," that "their crops have failed for two years," and that "the poorest people get but a handful of rice from time to time." The last remark shows that these people are not getting rice, their staple food, daily and that even when they get it occasionally it is only a handful. The Collector refers to fruits growing "profusely" in the villages and to the fish that can be caught in the khals by the smallest boys and often by old women" and to the milk "to be had almost for the asking." But is the Collector sure that the poorer classes are getting these articles? The experience of Sir P. C. Ray and other investigators shows that a vast majority are absolutely helpless and starving and keeping their body and soul together by feeding on leaves and roots and so on. And yet the Collector assures the world that "the physique of the sufferers is little impaired!" Even should the villagers be reduced to skeletons or die like flies through starvation, the bureaucrat, living in the pomp and luxury of his office, would go on declaring that "all is well" and that the wretches died natural deaths. Did we not see the story repeated during the Orissa famine? The Collector is obliged to admit that the want of clothing is "acutely felt" and that "there are many women, well nourished (!) and not in want of food (!) who yet cannot provide themselves with adequate covering." Relief workers recently reported the deaths of some women through starvation who could not come out to beg because they had no clothes wherewith to cover their nakedness! And yet to the official eye there is at present "no sign of starvation." If the people of this country pinned their faith to official reports alone it is not improbable that half a dozen famines would make short work of them, while officialdom continued to sing songs of "peace, plenty and contentment."

THE DHARWAR TRAGEDY.

We publish elsewhere a copy of the telegram which the President of the District Congress Committee of Dharwar has sent to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay. The telegram speaks for itself. And the tale that it unfolds, if the allegations are true, is both harrowing and one that calls for the immediate trial and punishment of the official culprits and the severest condemnation of those who made themselves responsible for the issue of "a hurried and misleading communique." We confess that when the news of the tragedy was first conveyed to us through the Government communique, we did not think the tragedy was of such a grave character as is revealed in the telegram of the President of the District Congress Committee. The communique, as it stood, however, contained enough evidence to induce a disbelief in the statements contained therein. According to the Government communique itself, the District Magistrate with the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police arrived *after* the firing. This admission is most significant. The firing took place, it is clear, without the permission of a magistrate and under the instruction of a Sub-Inspector of Police. The President of the District Congress Committee describes this firing as "wanton, unprovoked and without warning." He goes further and challenges the accuracy of the entire communique, charges the Sub-Inspector and his subordinates with deliberate murder, and the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police with "conspiracy to suppress the Non-Cooperation movement at all hazards." These are very grave allegations but they are made by the responsible head of the most representative public body in the District and they call for an immediate and impartial enquiry that must command public confidence. The President of the Committee demands that, as a preliminary to this enquiry, the investigation by the local officers must immediately be suspended. That, however, is not enough! If justice is to be vindicated, it is imperative, in view of the gravity of the allegations, that the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police as well as the other subordinate officers must be suspended from service pending the result of the enquiry.

Notes of the Day.

India and Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

In its issue of Saturday last the "Pioneer" has made a laboured attempt to convince the "Extremist Press" of India that there is nothing in the Anglo-Japanese Treaty which is inconsistent with India's status in the Empire. The journal complains that the critics of the Treaty do not appear to have made any direct reference to its text on which they have based their criticisms. Since our contemporary has referred to us in particular, we may point out that in our issue of May 21st we did refer to and quote a portion of the very text of the Treaty which our contemporary has reproduced for the benefit of the critics. After pointing out the clause in the Treaty to the effect that the Alliance is made for purposes of maintaining "the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of *India*, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions," we had observed as follows: "The italicised words clearly indicate the implication we have referred to above, namely, the existence of an undertaking between Britain and Japan that the latter shall always help the former to maintain her hold on India, whether that hold is menaced from the outside or inside."

The "Pioneer's" Explanation.

Our contemporary contends that the provisions in the Treaty are framed to meet aggression against India herself on the part of a foreign Power and "are in no way intended, as freely suggested, to apply to internal disorder in India." The actual words used in the Treaty are "the maintenance of the territorial rights," and "defence of its territorial rights and special interests" in the regions . . . . of India." Even a disturbance like that of 1919 in India, can, we maintain, be reasonably construed as a menace to the maintenance of Great Britains territorial rights or special interests in the regions of India. No doubt, in the preamble the security of the Indian frontier only is referred to, but the provisions of the Agreement themselves are so vaguely worded that one cannot with any degree of certainty exclude the implication that Japan may be called upon to interfere even in case of internal commotion. If, as our contemporary maintins, there is no room in the Treaty for such an implication, why did not Mr. Chamberlain or the Premier seize the opportunity to tell the Members of the House of Commons, who had alluded to it, that Japan was in no way bound to help Great Britain in such an emergency?

Insult to India.

The "Englishman" points out that suspicion on the part of India in this respect can easily be put a stop to "by a simple statement from the Government that it is based on a wrong interpretation of the Treaty." The strange silence of Messrs. Chamberlain and Lloyd George on the point, in spite of repeated demands for an assurance to India, is itself significant and is calculated to strengthen the suspicion that the Treaty is not so innocuous as the "Pioneer" represents it to be. But even if the assistance of Japan was meant to be requisitioned only when the frontiers of India are menaced, the proper quarter where Great Britain ought to seek such help is India itself. As the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman remarked, "the maintenance of the integrity of India is our affair and no one else's; and if further measures of defence are necessary—of which I have no assurance—the appeal should be to the loyalty of the people of India, and to their own capacity for organising their defence. Is there not danger that the pride of the Indian people may be wounded, and the prestige of the Empire abased in the eyes of the world by the provision by which Japan makes herself jointly responsible for the defence of the Indian frontier?" Our indignation is not, as the "Pioneer" suggests, at "this imaginary distrust of India's loyalty," but at the hypocrisy which, while proclaiming to the world the "wonderful loyalty of the Indian masses" to British rule, secretly plots to secure an alien Power's help to maintain the hold on this country. So far as India is concerned the specific reference to her in the Treaty is an insult to her self-respect and she is in no mood to tolerate it.

AN APPEAL TO MILLOWNERS

(M. K. GANDHI).

To,
The Millowners.
Gentlemen,

Perhaps you have no faith in the movement of Non-Cooperation. I know some of you consider that it cannot but end in violence. And if you mean thereby violence on the part of a Government that does not wish to abdicate power, you are right. Dharwar seems to be the latest instance, if its Congress Secretary's report is to be relied upon. Some of you consider that the movement will harm the country whether it succeeds or fails. For the moment, I would ask you to dismiss non-violence from your minds. I would urge you to study the movement now being intensified for the boycott of foreign cloth. The Bengalees always tell me, when I go to Bengal that the millowners not only did not help them when the anti-partition agitation was going on, but that they played them false by forcing up prices, by over-sizing and, what is the worst of all, by palming off on them foreign cloth under the name of Swadeshi. I do not know what truth there is in these charges. But you will agree that, if they are true, they reflect no credit on the millowners.

I would not have re-called these charges, if I had no doubt about the course you would adopt during the bigger crisis that has come upon the country. Many friends have told me that the nation is not to expect anything from you. They point out the fact that you have not, with one or two honourable exceptions paid anything for the Swaraj Fund. I have defended your absention on the score of shyness or timidity where there has been no conscientious objection. I am loath to think that you will not help the country as commercial men when your help is most needed. The merchants however who deal in foreign cloth and with whom I am pleading that they should recognise the feeling in the country and cease to deal in foreign cloth frighten me by saying that the result of their response will simply mean that you will immediately send up the prices and fling in the face of the nation the law of supply and demand in support of the inflation of prices and thus make matters worse than they are at present. They tell me that they would gladly give up trading in foreign cloth, if only they could be assured that you will disregard the law of supply and demand and consider it your duty not to raise the prices. I was told by some of you in 1919 that even if you did not raise prices, it will not be the consumer who would gain but that it will be the middle man who will prey upon the people. I consider such argument to be unworthy of the talented business men that you are. You are well able to control the movement of your manufactures till they reach the consumer. You have only to introduce into your business a little of the national spirit.

I do not say you should be philanthropic though there would be nothing wrong if you combined philanthropy with business. But I do plead for the conduct of your business on national rather than purely selfish lines. A man is not less business like because he thinks of the nation as well as of himself and his shareholders. I ask you therefore without prejudice to your views about non-co-operation to issue your assurance that neither the merchants nor the consumer need fear any rise in the prices of your cloth merely because of larger demand by reason of the proposed boycott of foreign goods. This the least that the country has the right to expect of you.

I remain,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful friend,
M. K. GANDHI.

MR. GANDHI'S MADRAS TOUR POSTPONED.

TO ORGANISE BOYCOTT IN BOMBAY

Mr. Gandhi's Madras tour has been postponed indefinitely for enabling him to effectively organise the boycott of foreign cloth in this city.

PILFERAGE COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATIONS IN INTERIM REPORT.

EXTENSION OF SPECIAL DOCK POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12 noon, July 5.

An interim report of the Pilferage Commission condemns the custom of issuing bills of lading with goods received for shipment as it facilitates pilferage. The report urges the shipowners not to issue "shipped" bill of lading until the goods are on board the steamer. The report says that owing to lack of support, the London police scheme for the supervision of cargoes is about to be withdrawn regarding certain docks chiefly used by the lines which are not controlled in London, but it is understood that the police authorities are considering the extension in London of their special Dock police scheme to the whole river at the cost of fifty thousand sterling annually. The report recommends the shipowners to keep in touch with the Department of Overseas Trade and its commercial secretaries abroad, who have already rendered valuable assistance in connection with pilferage.

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS EXPIRE.

RESTRICTIONS ON COAL TRAFFIC ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 5.

The Emergency regulations necessitated by the coal dispute have expired and the restrictions on the movement and consumption of coal have ended. The dispersal of the Defence Force formed in April, commenced to-day.

MESSAGE TO DISTRICTS.

TO RESUME WORK IMMEDIATELY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

After the meeting of the Miners' Executive, Mr. Hodges stated that a telegram had been sent to the districts stating that in view of the overwhelming vote in favour of acceptance of the terms, the miners should return to work without delay.

GOVT. AND THE MINERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

The Government and the miners' representatives have formally signed the agreement.

GOVT.'S BABY FOR MINING INDUSTRY.

COMMONS VOTE WITHOUT A DIVISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

The House of Commons to-day voted Government subsidy for the mining industry without a division.

Sir Robert Horne said that the settlement did not include any arrangement regarding the future price of coal, which would be left open to the ordinary market change.

BRITISH REVENUE FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, 1921.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

The revenue for the first quarter of the financial year ended June 30th was £204 millons compared with £315 millions during the corresponding period of last year.

WHY REVENUE DECREASED?

LESS EXPENDITURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 2 p.m. July 5.

The decrease in revenue is chiefly due to the falling off in sales of the surplus war stores and fall in the yield of the Excess Profits Duty.

The expenditure for the first quarter of the financial year was £271 millions being a decrease of only thirteen millions as compared with last year.

LATE LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

VERDICT OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

At the inquest on Lady Randolph Churchill, a verdict of accidental death was returned.

DEMAND FOR REFORMS.

DEPRECATED BY MAHARAO OF CUTCH.

SPEECH AT COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 11 a.m., July 5.

The Maha Rao of Cutch made the following speech at the dinner given to Dominion Cabinet Ministers at the Colonial Institute.

The Maharao of Cutch pointed out that the latter half of the nineteenth century had been a period of no sy industrial growth and also silent growth of the minds of men on the more expansive plane of western thoughts and aims. Britain had provided fuel by practice and example and the growth of democratic ideas had proceeded apace, which had resulted in the clamourous demand for larger voice in legislation and administration, which had been met to a fair extent by the recent successive stages of reform with the good promise of more to come. The anouncemet of 1917 had definitely given an assurance which the progressive Indians wanted. Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford had translated the promises into action with vigour and celerity which had not always marked such movements.

The Maharao of Cutch thought that those who clamoured for more so soon, were somewhat apt to forget the rate of progress they had already made. He pointed out that it took centuries for Britain to pass from almost autocratic Government to the present stage of democratic freedom and history had proved that freedom suddenly granted to people, who were not trained to it, had resulted in futility. They were also apt to forget that the Britons in India had accomplished something greater than progress in economics and communications, namely, unity, which he trusted would be the permanent and greatest factor in raising Asia and all the world from the suspicions and jealousies of the wars of the past era, to toleration, friendship and peace. This spirit was animating the steady and farsighted politicians in India, who were steadily trying to guide India along the road of good statesmanship and peaceful development.

INFLUENCE OF PRINCES AND RULERS ON MEN.

The Princes and the rulers had always been a steadying influence in India. They were intensely loyal to His Majesty and ready to give all help to the Viceroy. The Maharao of Cutch thanked Mr. Hughes and, Sir Thomas Smartt for their kind references to the new Indian Parliament. He advised his hearers to visualise the future at which all true men were aiming, namely, the reign of peace and virtue. Were Britain seeking aggrandisement, its house would be built on unstable foundations and its failure would be predestined, but they believed that Britain was steadily aiming at the steady advancement of humanity at large to a higher level where the evils would be eradicated and the welfare of all assured. "You may", said, the Maharao of Cutch, "rely upon India being a steadfast and reliable partner of the Empire, aiding it, not only in physical needs and hours of danger but spreading abroad in times of peace the feeling of loyalty devotion and brotherhood to the Empire which will far more surely cement the Empire than the written and legal agreements."

WELCOME TO PRINCE OF WALES.

The Maharao of Cutch thanked the Duke of Connaught for his recent visit and for the noble words of encouragement on that occasion. Turning to Prince of Wales the Maharao of Cutch said:—"I assure Your Royal Highness that you will be a light to millions of hearts. I believe your visit will largely serve to heal the sores and cement Anglo-Indian brotherhood in a knot that will never dissolve."

MR. HUGHES' PROPOSED VISIT TO INDIA.

MR. SASTRI EXPLAINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12 noon, July 5.

Mr. Sasri, interviewed by Reuter's representative, denies that he formally invited Mr. Hughes to visit India. He merely reiterated the suggestion previously made in the course of an informal conversation that it would be a good thing if one or two Dominion statesmen visited India to see the work of the new parliament.

WASHINGTON LABOUR CONVENTION.

GOVERNMENT POLICY CARRIED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12 noon, July 5.

In the House of Commons in the course of the discussion on the Washington Labour Conventions Dr. Macnamara said that the Government was prepared to ratify the conventions except with regard to eight hour day and maternity benefit.

Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the suggestion that the Government desired to wreck the League of Nations or render futile any labour organisation arising from the League but he pointed out that the accomplishment of all the ideals of labour organisation was impossible so long as some of the greatest industrial nations for example the United States, were not parties to its decisions. The motion by Dr. Macnamara approving the policy of Government with regard to the conventions was carried by 164 votes to 53.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

SECRECY OVER DELIBERATIONS.

LEGAL DIFFICULTIES OF RENEWAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Profound secrecy has been maintained regarding the discusions on the Anglo Japanese Alliance at the Imperial Conference. Apart from the Reuter announcement that the Alliance is regarded as being automatically renewed for the year, the only information vouchsafed is that there are no developments to report, and that the account of the proceedings, published by certain newspapers, are partial, and therefore, misleading.

It is pointed out that the proposals for an International agreement with regard to the Pacific embody no new idea and are not suggesting any particular person. No approaches in this connection have hitherto been made, and no United States or Japanese suggestion has hitherto assumed a concrete form.

No fewer than six British Cabinet Ministers attended yesterday's conference, namely, Messrs. Lloyd George, Montagu, Balfour, Lord Curzon, Sir Worthington Evans and Capt. Guest, but Mr. Churchill was absent. Another Canadian Minister Mr. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine who only arrived on June 28th, was also present. The presence of the Ministers for War and Air was due to the fact that Empire Defence was on the Agenda, but discussions on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance occupied most of yesterday.

QUESTION OF RENEWAL.

Misapprehension regarding the present position of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been cleared up by Reuter, who is informed that the Anglo-Japanese Note sent to the League of Nations, last July, was regarded by Law Officers of the Crown, but not by Lord Curzon as constituting denunciation of the Treaty which, accordingly, would expire on July 13th, and hence the proposal to extend its operation for three months, in order to allow of the discussions with regard to the future. Japan at the time dissented from the view of British Law Officers, and the Dominions were perfectly cognisant of the position which continued until a day or two ago when the Lord Chancellor reversed the decision of the previous Law Officers. The question of an extension for three months, therefore, has been dropped and the Treaty, even if it is denounced on July 13th will automatically continue for another year.

FUTURE POLICY.

The "Westminster Gazette" state that the sudden discovery by the Government's Legal advisers that the Anglo-Japanese Treaty does not require a renewal, may not make much difference to the actual future policy of the Empire, but clearly it greatly alters the immediate policy. The journal says that it should have been quite clear about the legal position of the Treaty long before Conference met.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

POSTPONEMENT OF RENEWAL REFERRED TO TOKIO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 5.

The proposal to extend the Anglo-Japanese alliance for three months during which the time question of subsequent renewal might be discussed by the Empire statesmen and their peoples was referred to Tokio. Reuter learns that the view is now held that the alliance continues in force for a year after July 13th its tenth anniversary. It is recalled that Britain and Japan last July jointly intimated to the Secretariat of the League of Nations that the alliance in the event of renewal would be altered in conformity with the Covenant of the League. This intimation is not now regarded as denunciation of the treaty and therefore extension of the alliance until October is unnecessary.

U. S. TERMINATES STATE OF WAR WITH GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July

Washington.—The Congress has completed the enactment of the resolution terminating the state of war with Austria and Germany.

U. S. RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

A SPIRITED DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Washington.—A spirited debate preceded the resolution ending the State of War with Germany and Austria. Senator Brandegee, replying to a question, expressed the opinion that the result would be the withdrawal of American troops from Germany. It was not the intention of the Republicans to have a Treaty of Peace with Germany but a Treaty of Commerce.

WHOLE OF MEDITERRANEAN FLEET

NOW CONCENTRATED IN EAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, July 2.

Malta.—A telegram, dated July 1st, states that the "Emperor of India" and the "Centurion" have left for Syracuse. Only a few destroyers now romain and of these four have been ordered to Constantinople rather unexpectedly, and are leaving on July 3rd. The whole of the Mediterranean Fleet is now concentrated in the East.

ANOTHER IRISH REPUBLICAT ON MINISTER RELEASED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

Mr. Barton, the Irish Republican Minister of Agriculture, has been released from the Portland Prison where he was serving a term of three years' penal servitude. It is understood that the release is connected with the Peace Parleys.

KEMALISTS ADVANCE.

NEAR SABANDJA.

GREEKS' DEFEAT AT ZIVEH ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

Paris.—A message from Constantinople claims that the Kemalists have reached the outskirts of Sabandja and are still advancing. The Greeks, under Mikroialis, supported by three artillery groups defending the Ziveh, defile, are surrounded by the Turks and an early defeat is anticipated.

BEKIR SAMI BEY IN PARIS.

CONFERENCE WITH M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

Paris.—Bekir Sami Bey to-day conferred with M. Briand. According to the 'Matin" the conversation referred to the modifications in the treaty concluded in London in February. Bekir Sami Bey declares that the Kemalists have no intention of marching on Constantinople.

H. H AGAKHAN & MESSRS. CHOTANI AND KIDWAI

ARRIVE IN PARIS TO MEET BEKIR SAMI BEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.

H. H. the Aga Khan and Messrs. Chotani and Kidwai have arrived in Paris where they are to meet Bekir Sami Bey.

THE RENOWN AND THE MALAYA.

TO BE READY FOR PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

The Renown and the Malaya which are at Portsmouth, will be ready at the beginning of September for the Prince of Wales' journey to India. The Malaya is required to accommodate a number of distinguished military officers included in the Prince's large suite.

INDIAN DIVORCE VALIDITY ACT.

RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. July 5.

In the House of Lords, the Indian Divorces Validity Act has received the Royal Assent.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

MARKET STEADY BUT NOT ACTIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 12 noon, July 5.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says that the market has a steadier tone though not very active. The Indian bazaars have bought for shipment by this week's steamer but have generally sold an equal amount for two months' delivery. Operations for China have been singularly erratic.

DEPARTURE OF EGYPTIAN DELEGATION.

FAREWELL RECEPTION AT ALEXANDRIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 2 p.m., July 5.

An Alexandria message states that the official delegation which is proceeding to England to discuss the future status of Egypt with the British Cabinet left yesterday. Eighteen hundred guests attended the farewell reception in honour of the delegation. There were no disturbances in the town.

"WANTON AND UNPROVOKED."

THE DHARWAR FIRING.

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST COLLECTOR AND POLICE.

ACCURACY OF GOVT. COMMUNIQUE CHALLENGED.

DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TELEGRAM TO GOVERNOR AND VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DHARWAR, July 5.

The President, District Congress Committee, Dharwar, has sent the following wire to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and H. the Viceroy:—

"Dharwar public seriously shocked to read hurried and misleading Government communique re Dharwar shooting affair to hand just now. Information contained therein is false and perverted. Crowds escorted convicted volunteers to jail and dispersed about 3 p.m. For four hours afterwards nothing untoward happened. Armed police were seen guarding liquor-shop near the market that evening, which, being unusual, naturally attracted crowds. Picketing was going on peacefully as usual.

Another party of armed police arrived on the scene when the people shouted "Mahatma Gandhi Maharajki Jay", "Hindu-Musalmanki Jay". At this, Shivlingappa, Sub-Inspector, opened fire wantonly, unprovoked and without warning. At this signal, volleys were opened by the police indiscriminately. Two men died immediately and about forty were wounded. Later on, men succouring the wounded were also fired upon and wounded. No magistrate was present at any time.

The meeting referred to in the communique had been convened, as advertised in the morning, long before the judgment in the picketing case, for the Swarajya Fund, and was still going on when the wounded men were taken past the meeting place. The story of stone throwing, attempts at arson and the attack upon the police is concocted, and an afterthought to cover unwarranted unprovoked and wanton shooting. The whole affair of the shooting was prearranged and deliberate. Mr. Painter, District Magistrate only the previous day, had said to Messrs. Kabbur and Divakar of "Karmavir" paper, now under arrest: "I am thirsting for your blood. I will not be satisfied until I see you in the jail at least for one year."

A challenge

We challenge the accuracy of the communique. We charge the Sub-Inspector and his subordinates with deliberate murders. We further charge the D. M. and the D. S.P. with conspiracy to suppress Non-Cooperation at all hazards. Many prominent citizens including the Editors of four Nationalist papers are arrested. No security of personal liberty, the reign of terror prevails. Immediate intervention solicited. Pray order immediate suspension of investigation by these very officers and appoint independent Commission of Inquiry. Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Cuttal, pleader, who was bedridden having been severely beaten at picketing fifteen days back, was arrested and taken in a tonga along with Mr. Mudawedkar, the Editor of the Nationalist paper and four Khilafat Committee members.

CONGRESS OF INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

CHANGES IN COMMUNICATIONS PROPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 1.
Recd. 10 a.m. July 5.

Before closing the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce passed a resolution in favour of construction of a Channel Tunnel and inauguration of an Anglo-Continental Railway Service. The resolution also urged development and improvement of the electric communications and recommended return to the pre-war conditions with regard to passports with reduced fees and abolition of the exit visas.

It was announced that Japan had decided to join the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL CRELITS MOVEMENT

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 5.

The fact that the resolutions passed by the Congress of International Chambers of Commerce included one supporting Termeulerebjort Credits Scheme is regarded as being most important by those interested in the International Credits movement, as the success of the scheme depends upon the support of the business houses of all nations. The prospects of France and Italy, both of whom are large exportong countries and are participating in the scheme are now regarded as hopeful, while the American approval is a good augury.

KING PRESENTS COLOURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, July 2.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., July 5.

There was a splendid scene on the Horse Guards' Parade this morning when the King presented New Colours to eight Battalions of the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards. Each man of the 3,200 on parade received a printed address from His Majesty recording the histories of the Regiments.

C B E ITEMS

News has been received in London that the steamship "Montana" left Adalia on July 1st with 7 officers and 2 civilians all British, who were taken prisoner by Kemalists.

Smyrna.—A Greek benzine and ammunition stores outside the town exploded in the afternoon of July 2, killing and wounding several soldiers and civilians and wrecking the neighbouring houses.

MR. CHINTAMANI AT A GARDEN PARTY.

N. C. O. MOVEMENT CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALMERA, July 4.

Speaking at a garden party given in his honour on Saturday evening by Mr. Dibb, Deputy Commissioner. Almora, the Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Minister of Education, dwelt at considerable length on Non-Cooperation and condemned in scathing terms all the phases of the movement and earnestly appealed to the people to fight it with all their might. It was his firm conviction, he said, that, however, noble their motive might be, the non-cooperators of to-day were in fact and in effect doing the gravest possible disservice to the very cause of political reform which was the only justification for their movement and activities. It was the duty of everyone who held that view to use all his power to defeat the movement as quickly and as completely as possible; so that the community at large might come back into the fold of a constitutional movement to which alone they could look for the gradual evolution of a self-governed India.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS.

Referring to the educational reforms Mr. Chintamani assured the people that the whole motive and purpose of the Government in taking in hand the subject was to improve the quality of education in response to the public demand and that if he and his colleague, the Minister of local Self-Government, had the slightest suspicion in their minds about either the motive or the effect of the educational reforms now in hand, they would soon cut off their connection with such legislation. Alluding to the subject of technical education, the Minister of Education strongly urged the young men to take to technical schools in larger numbers than at present.

CAWNPORE SUBSCRIBES RS. 40,000.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, July 5.

Cawnpore's contribution to the Tilak Swaraj Fund exceeds Rs. 40,000

Mr. J. N. Gupta, Barrister and Secretary of the District Congress Committee, Chittagong and fifteen other members of that committee who were arrested on Saturday for violating the Magistrate's order in leading a procession, were produced on July 4th before the Sub-Divisional Magistrates. Accused took preliminary objection to the charge. Police altered it to one under section 143 I.P.C. The Magistrate ordered accused to execute personal recognizance of Rs. 500 each. Accused refused to sign bonds and preferred to go to hajat.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answtr or publish or return any particular letter.

Ltters should be written on one side only.

THE DHARWAR SHOOTING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Lord Reading may glory talk of stern justice being done to and administere in India, Sir George Lloyd may lay unction to his soul that by his patient and careful handling of the situation Bombay Provin is free from the official excesses evidenced in other Provinces, but the bureacracy in the Karnatak at least are determined, it seems, to kill the national movement by brute force. Strangely Karnatak seems be chosen as best held for making the experiment. Karnatak has in Mr. Cadell Commissioner who prides himself on bein a strong man. Mr. Henderson, the collector and District Magistrate of Bijapur, is now well-known to your readers by his antics against the innocent Gandhi cap Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate and Collector of Dharwar, is also not a man to be beaten in this competition for crushing the popular movement by brute force. The city of Dharwar is also fortunate in having for its City Sub-Inspector a "strong" man, Shivalingappa.

Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate of Dharwar, seems to have had a grudge against the picketing movement from the first. Since its inception at Dharwar he has used all possible but indirect devices to kill the movement. He himself visited the liquor shop and saw that no legitimate consumers were harassed. He encouraged his menials and other Government servants to go on with their drink with a view to break the moral of the movement. But it is said that the District Superintendent of Police did not see eye to eye with him in this respect and nothing positive could be done. A month or two before the said District Superintendent of Police was transferred from here and a more suitable officer took his place. And at once in this month matters began to assume a serious aspect.

The Police constables were seen to take people to the liquor shop under their special protection and one of the leading picketers Mr. Guttal, a B.A.LL.B. and a leading pleader, got a severe handling at the hands of ruffians. On June 30th Mr. Kabbur, M.A.LL.B. and Mr. Divakar M.A.LL.B., the printer and Editor of the "Karmaveer" were summoned before the Collector to receive a warning at his hands for some articles published in their paper. The Collector warned them for the same but at the same time said "I am thirsting for your blood". "I shall not be satisfied unless I see you in Jail for one year".

On the 2nd day (1st of July) matters assumed serious proportions. Two of the Khilafat volunteers who were charged with the criminal offence of extortion for taking a fine of 13 annas from drunkards and were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment at 2 p.m. There was a small crowd of people assembled near the Court and they accompanied the volunteers to the Jail. The lisuor shop in the market street just near the Police station was on that day being guarded by armed Police constable and this naturally attracted a large number of people there as the show of arms was an unusual affair. As the crowds grew the Police made a cordon round the liquor shop. A few picketing volunteers were peacefully doing their duty and the people were gathered in the streets at a distance of 10 yards from the volunteers and 25 yards from the liquor shop. At about 8 p.m. a small fire was seen to have broken out inside the Police cordon but in the vicinity of the liquor shop. It was extinguished by the Police themselves. There was no obstruction, no provocation or anything of the kind. The people were there simply loitering about. After 15 or 20 minutes there were movements among the Police at the Police Head Quarters. People enjoyed themselves with the usual shouts of "Gandhi Maharajki Jay" Police whistles were heard and they were responded by those of the Police Stations all round. The Sub-Inspector opened a revolver fire point blank and that was a signal for volleys from the Police constables standing in three different places. The people were practically surrounded on all sides and they knew not where to go. Two men died on the spot and the third died in the Hospital and some forty are till now traced to have been wounded. People were not asked to disperse, no warning was given; in fact, there was no Magistrate even on the spot to give a warning. The Sub-Inspector on his own responsibility fired his revolver and perhaps it was a signal for the opening of the fire. The whole matter seems to have been pre-arranged. The wounded and the dead were lying on the road and there was no medical aid forthcoming. When some of the people went near with a kitson light in order to render medical aid they were again fired on and a few of the men were wounded. All the wounded with great difficulty dragged themselves to a distance when they were taken to private medical dispensaries for treatment. The District Magistrate repaired to the scene at 10 p.m. and did nothing but inspect the scene. Thus ended this miniature Jalianwala Bag of Dharwar.

On the second of July Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, the President of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Kutubuddinsaheb the President of the Khilafat Committee, arrived in the afternoon from Belgaum. Mr. Deshpande inspected the scene and saw the wounded. At once a small Committee was appointed to enquire and investigate the whole affair and place the result of the enquiry before another Committee composed of Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, Gangadharrao Deshpande, V. J. Patel, S. V. Kaujagi, and Kutubuddinsaheb. The Committee at once began its work and recorded statements of prominent men in the City. At night on the 2nd of July i.e., 24 hours after the occurrence, the dead bodies were handed over to the relatives. Among the dead, are three Mohammedans and the corpses were taken on the morning on the 3rd of July in a grand procession to the burial ground Hindus and Mohammedan accompanying the corpses numbered about 5,000. Messrs. Vinayakrao Joshi, Gangadharrao Deshpand and Kristrao Mudwedkar addressed th people most solemnly. The people returned to the city at about 2 p.m.

In the meanwhile the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police came to the Police Station and the Assistant Superintendent of Police with a posse of 40 constables and with some of his subordinates including the City Sub-Inspector paraded the streets of the city. Immediately some arrests were made. Messrs. Divakar and Kabbur of the "Karmaveer" were arrested when they were going of themselves to the Police Station and soon after Messrs. Venkatrao Mudvedkar Pleader, Kamalapur, a non-cooperating student, Wamanrao Jathar of the Rajahansa, Herlekar and Banker and Chairman of the City Municipality, Dabhade, Trimalrao Joshi, Annacharya, the Editor of "Vijaya", Madhvacharya and 4 of the members of the Khilafat Committee were arrested in the afternoon. Crowds began to gather in the streets and excitement was growing. The District Congress Committee announced a meeting on the Khilafat ground and peopled repaired there. The meeting commenced at 7 p.m. under the Presidentship of Mr. Vinayakrao Joshi and Messrs. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Krishnrao Mudvedkar, D. V. Gokhale of Poona, Kutubuddinsaheb addressed the meeting exhorting them to be calm. They told the people that their success was in non-violence and braving arrest un-disturbed. Peace now reigns over the City. It is expected that more arrests will be made this day.—Yours, etc.

A CORRESPONDENT.

Dharwar, July 4.

BUREAUCRACY AND GURUKULA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The following correspondence explains itself. Kindly give to it a corner in your esteemed daily.

Time was, during the regime of Sir James (now Lord) Meston, when the Gurukula was high in favour of the Government Even Lord Chelmsford thought it to be a privilege to pay a visit to the only non-cooperating national institution of the country. But the Satyagraha compaign was launched and I was drawn into it. Then I had to give relief to the families of the so-called rebels in the Punjab and had to bring the session of Congress at Amritsar to a successful closed. A gain I joined the non-violent Non-Co-operation movement and had the priviledge of contributing my humble mite to the awakening in Burma.

The whole attitude of the Bureaucracy towards the Gurukula is now changed. The following correspondence is one illustration of that change.—Yours etc.

SHRADDHANANDA SANYASI.

Letter No. 1.

Gurukula Kangri

Dated. April 14- 1921.

Letter No. 587.

To

The District Magistrate
Bijnore,
Camp Chandi.

Dear Sir,

A request for change of license in the name of Pandit Indra, assistant Governor of the Gurukula, was sent to you months ago. You reply was that when you visit these parts you will then decide the matter.

A tiger has been paying us visits for the last 5 months or so and the cash in the iron safe always requires protection of arms. I hear that you are now camping at the Chandi. If you intend to pay a visit to the Gurukula, which every gentleman who comes on this side pays, then we can have a talk about it here. If not, will you kindly let me know when you will find time to atten to this business, so that I might send my Assistant Governor to you at that time for the settlement of the license for arms, as well as for filing a declaration for the mouthly "Vedic sandesh" which is to be published from the Gurukula Press.

Yours truly,
SHRADDHANAND,
Governor and Principal.

Letter No. II.

16 May 1921.

Bijnore.

Dear Sir,

Regarding your letter of the 14th ult. which was left for disposal by my predecessor I regret that after enquiry I cannot see my way to grant Pt. Indra a license on the information available to me. If he desires to come into sadar and see me I will be glad to talk over the matter with him.

2. As regards filing an application for the "Vedic Sandesh" I have an idea that this has been done but if not, it can be done at any time in court that suits your convenience."

Yours truly,
L. B. AMROIL.

Letter III. 2393

1st July, 1921,

Gurukula Kangri.

To

The District Magistrate
Bijnore.

Dear Sir,

Your letter dated May, 1921, remained unanswered because I was away from the Gurukula and then when I came back I was not well. The practice with the Bijnore District authorities has always been to change the license of arms in the name of my new Assistant whenever the old Assistant either left his post or died. But this year the attitude of the District authorities has been very strange, Will you kindly let me know what facts your inquiry has elicited which prevents you from granting Pandit Indra the desired license? If you are not prepared to give written information on the above point, I do not think any good can come out of Pandit Indr taking the risk of the treatment which is usually metedout to those who are for some reasons, unknown to themselves, in the bad Books of the Bureaucracy.

2. I do not know who has spread the report that the arms belonging to the Gurukula have been confiscated, but the son of a Deputy Collector of your District and a Police Sub-Inspector have asked me to sell our rifle to them for monetary condideration, I deny your right to confiscate our arms. Further I do not agree to sell the arms under coercion.

3. After depriving us of fire-arms, the following letter from the Head Mohurrir of the Shampur Police-Station is very interesting:—

"Shriman Swami Shraddhanandji. Nowa-days bands of robbers are coming and intelligence of dacoities are being received and men being murdered. Under these circumstances I beg you to arrange patrols in the village and the Gurukula."

The poor Head Muharrir perhaps does not know that his MA-BAP District Officer, by depriving us of the means of defence, has made the perpetration of dacoities in the Gurukula and the village easier than before.

I know that the pledge which I and several of my colleagues and pupils have taken of non violent non-co-operation, is the cause of all this trouble. But I rejoice to think that the time for a test of our faith in God has arrived. We hope to convert even dacoits by our suffering and faith.

Your truly,
Shraddhanand Sanyasi,
Governor and Principal.

PARSIS AND GANDHIJI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the Excelsior on the 30th, the Parsis were really in excelsis! The ovation was unique. The enthusiasm was spontaneous. The homage was sincere. The response of the Leaders was encouraging, ennobling and inspiring. In the words of Mrs. Naidu the function was unique and unforgettable and she voiced the view of other leaders also.

For its success, I am indebted to the Lord, to the numerous Parsi Friends and admirers of the great Gandhiji, and to my kind friends, helpers and workers,—Miss Perin A. D. Nauroji, Mrs. Byram Khambatta, Miss Cooma F. Panday, Miss Shirin P. B. Jeejibhoy, and to Messrs. Khurshed F. Nariman, N. M. Bhathena, Phiroza S. Khambatta, Byram Khambatta, Khurshedji Wadiaji, Nauroji Belgaumwalla, Dinshaw Dastur, R. A. Gagrat, B. K. Wadia, K. D. Choksey, Byram Mirza, B.A. Billimoria, Kaikhushrou Dubash, Bapasda Brothers, Banker, Dalal, Mahua and Javeri.

My best thanks are also due to Mr. Ardeshir Billimoria, the Managing Director of the Madan Theatres Ltd. and to his staff for their splendid management.

It should have gladened the hearts of veteran journalists like Mr. Burjorji Atakhtiar of the "Hindi Punch", of Mr. Meherjibhai Madon of the "Parsi", of Mr. Sorabji Kapadia of "Sanj Vartaman", wh have been persistently pressing the Parsis to take a larger share in the politics of the country, and the last named of whom stands for Nationalism and Gandhism pure and simple, to find their co-religionists mustering in such large numbers to pay their homage to the great Gandhiji, the self-less Leader of modern India.

And, Sir, what has been the effect of that great function?

(1) A Young Parsi Gentleman of moderate means turned up the next day and offered to pay Rs. 25,000 towards any fund that may be raised for compensating poor liquor shop-keepers, that close their shops for good.

(2) Two young men called an hour later, and offered to pay Rs. 500 and Rs. 800 respectively towards the printing of a full and comprehensive Report of the whole proceedings, and for distribution amongst Parsis, as "Jame-Jamshed" Report was simply meagre.

(3) An hour later, an enthusiatic Parsi Merchant called on, and placed his airy front room at a central place at the disposal of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha.

(4). And the day after, some Parsi Liquor Merchants presented their case which has been submitted to Gandhiji.

These signs are clear and hopeful. May Heaven guide my co-religionists in this great struggle of freedom! Jai Hind! Jai Gandhiji! Jai Khilafat! Jai Swarajya! Jai Hindu, Parsi, Musulmanki Jai! Amen!

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

It is understood that the Behar and Orissa Municipal Bill and the Jharia Water Supply Bill will be taken up for consideration at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council, which commences on the 18th July.—(A. P.).

THE GANDHI—PARSI MEETINGS.

MY IMPRESSIONS AND FEARS.

CONTRIBUTED.

The tremendous public ovation to Mhatma Gandhi at the Excelsior Theatre by Parsis male and female was unique and splendid. It was a surprise to see Parsi ladies apparenutly leading a rich luxurious life—rival each other in doing their homage and reverence at the feet of the humblest and simplest servant of the poor before them. It was a very unexpected thing to find Parsi gentlemen bowing before the Mahatma, and enthusiastically shouting out "Mahatma Gandhiki Jai". What was it that had attracted there these people whom, alas, we see year in and year out living the life of gay butterflies ever seeking their round of pleasures? What had induced them to turn to this serious function and pay: what was undoubtedly sincere, and genuine reverence to this living emblem of Poverty? Had anything captured their souls, for they were there doing something which was out of their ordinary turn of life?

Few people have hitherto known how to strike the imagination of the East. Only self-imposed poverty and a selfless life have succeeded in doing so. St. Xavier knew this secret of the East, and converted not only individuals but whole villages in Southern India, going about in a saffron robe, bare-footed with only a bell in his hand, ringing out to the people to hear him talk about his and their God, whom, he said, he had come to proclaim to them. The East proud of her spirituality, and possessing her soul entire has, to its glory, refused to bend her knee to the mighty and the wealthy. True, she has allowed her territories to be overrun by the proud legions of the wealthy nations of Europe, but her soul has never acknowledged their sway.

I make due allowance for the fickleness of the Parsi Community, and their volatile temperament, I also leave a large margin of discount for their exaggerating habits. Yet I could not help descerning much that was of a permanent nature, much that sprang from some divine element in our nature in the adoration they paid to this noble but simple and truth—telling and truth-loving soul. When I see generally Parsi men and women living a pleasure loving life—when I see them giving honour to the man of wealth and not the man of worth amongst them—when I see their High Priests anxious to live in fashionable localities and move about in a carriage and horse neglecting their duty of providing spiritual food for their flock and of teaching them the nobility of a simple life—when I see Parsi women going about in indecent and transparent saris and blouses which are designed purposely not to cover their bodies but to expose them to the outside view—when I see them without a backbone aping the dresses and vices of the material civilization of the West—when I see the Parsis adopting the unclean and unzoroastrain habit of smoking because it is the European fashion to do so, I say to myself that the Parsis have lost their souls that in gaining the tinsel pleasures of a vicious European life the community had sold itself away. But Thursday 30th June disillusioned me and brought to me a comforting experience, that things are not what they seem. The soul of the community had not died; had it then been slumbering? No, it was not slumbering, for "the soul is dead that slumbering, for "the soul quite alive and scund to the core. It only required a soul of the proper power to work its magnetism upon it. For, verily, Mr. Gandhi's presence had struck the spirituality which had been lying latent in them. The charm had been produced by a meek-soul teaching the lesson of humility and truth-telling and by these trenchant words in which he told them that he was speaking things to which his soul testified. The spiritual fire which burns in all Asiatic hearts—and Parsis are no exceptions for they are also Asiatics—took flame when they saw this soul, encased in a feeble frame and dressed in the poorest attire in white signifying lamblike innocence, hurling defiance at the proudest Empires in burning words standing before them as the representative of a self-respecting and fearless India when he told them that even thousands of Englishmen would not succeed in making him raise his hand to salute them and that he would never admit the Viceroy's statement that they had come to their country to rule over them. This struck a sympathetic chord in their breasts in an irresistible manner.

But let us not fight shy of the issue that stares us in the face and which will force itself upon us, sooner or later, rather much sooner, I believe, than later. Those amongst us, Hindus Mahomedans and Parsis who have been steeped, so to speak, in the juice of Western Materialism and who blind to the page of history, refuse to believe that the materialist civilization in Europe is crumbling down in the general ruin of the people there, will they not, I ask, mentally revolt against the teaching of the Mahatma who exhorts them to give up their luxurious mode of living and dress as a sin in itself and wants them to give up trade in these articles which help in such living and revert to the ideal of Plain Living and High Thinking and will his soul-power triumph against that revolt? Parsi tradition has it that in the 40 or 50 years preceding the overthrow of their empire in the reign of Emperor Yezdezard, there were similar calls made to the Iranians amongst them to give up luxuries and revert to virtuous and simple lives but they met with no response and had themselves to retire with their sacred lore to the lonely mountains of Iran. The above few lines carelessly jotted down will indicate what this writer's hope is as to the issue of the conflict and it is only when such is the issue that India can hope to achieve real Victory by soul-force—a victory which will be the first of its kind in the history of the kingdoms of the Earth.

Regarding the strike in the Gondal Railway, the Manager of the above Railway wires that service for passengers and mail is being maintained on all sections of the line.—(A. P.).

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

LORD WILLINGDON ON SCENE OF TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 4.

All mutton stalls have been closed since yesterday. Lord Willingdon who arrived from Ootacamund this morning, had a conference at Government House with Labour and Police Commissioners and he is visiting the scene of trouble in the hope of bringing about some sort of settlement which will ease the strike situation.

Some 1,400 workmen belonging to the Choolai Mills, an Indian owned concern went on strike this morning.

BUCKINGHAM MILL STRIKE.

The local office of the Associated Press has received the following correction, dated July 4:—

"Regarding the message yesterday about Buckingham Mill strike in Madras, further inquiries show that the assault on the mills was apprehended only, and that proper police precautions were taken to avert it. There was no actual assault."

MILL MANAGER'S CHAUFFEUR ASSAULTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Yesterday morning, the chauffeur of Mr. Bertley, Manager of Buckingham Mills, on his way was severely assaulted, and it is said that his fingers and toes were cut off. The injured man was removed to the General Hospital where he is reported to be progressing well.

VICTIMS OF INCENDIARISM.

VISITED BY LORD WILLINGDON.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 5.

Yesterday at 4 p.m. Lord Willingdon, accompanied by the Ministers and the Police Commissioner visited Perambur barracks and then Vyaserpady, where the victims of incendiarism have been accommodated. His Excellency assured the victims that Government were prepared to render all help in their power to improve their condition and added they should abide by the advice given them by the Labour Commissioner. His Excellency commended Mr. Madura Pillai's charitable work in the cause of his people in distress.

STRIKE ON GONDAL RLY.

The Loco. and Traffic staff on Gondal Railway have gone on strike. One up and one down trains will run between Porbander and Dhasa and Rajkot and Jetalsar from to-day. (A. P.)

DIVISIONS AMONG UNION MEMBERS.

FOMENTED BY CAPITALISTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 4.

In connection with the mill strike disturbances accounts published in the "Madras Mail" go to show that during the attack upon the Police on Saturday, assailants used a species of detonating bombs filled with glass pieces, which were thrown at the police, but did not injure any of them.

Mr. E. L. Iyer, Secretary of the Central Labour Board, interviewed by the "Madras Mail's" representative complained that the capitilists had fomented division among the Audi-dravida members of the Union, who had stood by the rest of the mill-hands. Except forty or fifty of them the Audi dravidas, who were taken to the mills under police escort were outsiders and not members of the Union. He stated that the workmen resented the police supporting the capitalists. They said that complaints of non-Brahmin caste Hindus, who were assaulted by the Audi-dravidas were rejected by the police without being recorded.

A representative of the "Hindu" was going on a bicycle along a road of the disturbed area along with a representative of "New India." They were threatened by a number of men armed with knives and lathis. They escaped with difficulty. They allege that when they complained about the matter to the police authorities the latter questioned them as to why they came by that road which was quite unsafe on account of rioting by the strikers.

TWO BUTCHERS CHARGED.

The police charged two Audi-dravida butchers, living in Perambur barracks with disorderly behaviour. The police wanted these to be bound over to keep the peace as otherwise feeling between the caste men and the Audi-dravidas which was already strained, was bound to grow worse. The Bench Magistrate of Egmore, before whom these were charged ordered them to undergo two weeks imprisonment and to furnish two securities of Rs. 50 each to be of good behaviour for six months

NATIONAL EDUCATION,

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am desirous of contributing my humble mite towards the advancement of National Education. I hold a vacant plot of land at Dadar Lady Jamshedji Road measuring 1,100 s. yards and I wish to sell it for this purpose at a reasonable price. Likely purchasers or the National Educational Board in Bombay are requested to send in their offers to the Undersigned.

Half the amount of the sale proceeds is intended to be placed at the disposal of Mahatmaji for the above purpose.—Yours etc,

K. N. YEOLEKAR.

Padhye's Chawl, Dadar,
July 5.

GOVT. VERSION OF OTTAPALAM INCIDENT

SUIT AGAINST SIGNATORIES OF "HINDU" REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

OOTACAMUND, July 5.

A press communique regarding the occurrence at Ottapalam in the Malabar District on 26th April issued today sets out the official facts and concludes as follows:—The Government have read in the "Hindu" newspaper a report appearing over the signature of five persons namely (1) T. Prakasam (2) Saiyid Murtaza (3) George Joseph (4) L. A. Subramanya Iyer and (5) K. P. Kesava Menon. This report purports to give an account in detail of the occurrences at Ottapalam on the 26th April and makes certain allegations against the Police The Government have authorized the Superintendent of Police Mr. Hitchcock to file a suit for damages against the signatories to this report, and the Editor and proprietor of the "Hindu" newspaper.

TRIAL OF PANDIT CHATURVEDI.

SENTENCED FOR 8 MONTHS,

(Associated Press.)

BILASPUR, July 5.

In the sedition case against Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi under section 124A, Indian Penal Code, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Mr. Pardhi delivered judgment today sentencing the accused to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused who refused to defend himself received the sentence very cheerfully.

AMALNER NATIONAL COLLEGE.

BEGINS WORK FROM 11TH INST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMALNER, July 3

The Khandesh Education Society's national College, at Amalner opens on the 11th instant.

A fairly large number of students are joining the College in the various faculties the Ayurvedic course, with practice in Western surgery and provision for clinical and pharmaceutical instructions seems have provided a special attraction. The staff his already arrived and student's board and lodging arrangements are almost complete.

ALLEGED SOCIAL BOYCOTT BY NON-BRAHMINS.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 5.

The following telegram has been sent to the Secretary, Home Department, Poona by Pandit R. Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C., Secretary, Non-Brahmin League, Belgaum:—Referring to the allegations made by Mr. Kamat and others that the non-Brahmin party is using social persecution as a political weapon in Satara, District Council of Deccan Non-Brahmin League requests Government to kindly supply council, if possible, with a copy of representation made to Government by Pandharpur Brahman Sabha and others in this connection thus enabling council to inquire into and submit truth to Government and public.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

A disturbance is forming in North of Bay and is likely to cause a recovery in Arabian Sea monsoon. Disturbance in extreme north of India is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Konkan, Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, southeast Punjab Hills, east Central Provinces and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Chota Nagpur, Kashmir and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Mergui two inches, Bassein, Diamond Island one, Kyaukpyu one and a half, Rangoon, Gauhati three, Cherrapunji, Bogra one, Darjeeling one and half, Sambalpur one, Mangalore three, Calicut, Cochin one, Calingapatam two. Temperature is high in Submontane Punjab and west of United Provinces.

Forecast:—Increase of rain around head of the Bay.

CONVICTION OF OTTAMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 5.

The District Magistrate who convicted U. Ottama is a Burman. Reports from Maubin indicate expressions of mourning, especially by women, on the receipt of information of the sentence passed upon him. On the rumour that Ottama was being brought to Rangoon on Monday evening, crowds gathered in the vicinity of the landing places but were disappointed.

In connection with U.P. Liberal Conference which meets in Lucknow early next month a reception committee was formed at a meeting of the Lucknow Liberal League yesterday. Mr. A. P. Sen will be Chairman of the Reception Committee and Pandit Gokarnath Misra, Nawab Sadiq Ali Khan and Dr. T. R. Tandon vice chairman, Babu Biswesarnath Srivastav, general secretary and Pundit Krishna Prasad Kaul Messrs. Zorawar Singh and H. Khose, Joint Secretary. There are about 40 members on the Reception Committee.

At the opium sale on July 5 in Calcutta one hundred chests of Benares opium were offered, but only ten chests were sold, as there were no buyers for the rest. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 45,125, highest price per chest being Rs. 4,525, lowest Rs. 4,500 and average Rs. 4,512-8-0.

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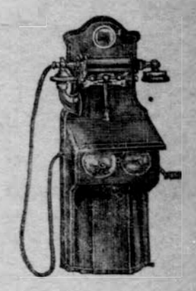

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For the fulfilment of the above theories practically in a particular line and having regard to the immense profit that the foreign sugar manufacturers have been making during the last few years causing thereby great hardship to the poor sons of Motherland due to dearness of sugar, some of the servants of the Motherland have registered a Company by the name of the East Bengal Sugar Mills Ltd. under the Indian Companies Act, in order to cultivate sugar cane on the evergreen and fertile soil of Bengal and therefrom to manufacture sugar on modern methods by modern appliances. One of the Directors of the above company is Maulana Shaukat Ali Saheb, servant of the Motherland. The present capital of the company is 6,00,000 divided into 60,000 shares. The price of each share has been fixed at Rs. 10 so that both the poor and the rich may be the proprietors of the factory. Out of Rs. 10, Rs. 2 shall have to be paid with the application Rs. 3 on allotment and the balance of Rs. 5 in two equal instalments of Rs. 2-8 each. No big work can be achieved, if ten people do not co-operate together and work for it. For this reason the success of this big enterprise depends on the co-operation of you gentlemen. Therefore all gentlemen should at once purchase shares of this Company, otherwise the price of these shares will be three or four time more after a few days and you shall have to repent. Please get the prospectus and application form of the above Company at once from the address below and be the proprietor of the factory and thereby oblige us and the Motherland more particularly.

Agents for selling shares of this concern are wanted from every nook and corner of India on a remuneration ranging from 6 to 10 per cent in proportion to the work. Able and competent men may apply with references to.

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ADHERENT OF N. C. O. CREED.

NO FAITH IN B ISH JUSTICE.

(Associated Press.)

BILASPUR, July 3.

Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, who is being prosecuted for an offence under section 124A, I. P. C. and who refused to defend himself, made the following statement in the Court of Mr. Pardhi, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bilaspur. Mr. Makhanlal said that he was the Editor of "Karmaveer", published from Jubbulpore, and that in the course of journalistic duties began from here. He had had occasions to ventilate many public grievances and criticise several administrative measures in the Province. He said that district administration of Narsinghpur had fallen into disrepute and it, therefore, became his duty to fearlessly expose in the columns of his paper scandals connection with the administration of Mr. Bourne, Deputy Commissioner of the District. According to him the local officials there systematically tyrannised over the people, and, as was stated in the Legislative Council, a body of police force had invaded a village, tortured the people, spat on their faces, kicked them with their shoes on, arrested and maltreated them, starved them for number of days and lastly, honour of women was violated.

PROSECUTION NO SURPRISE.

He declared that it was not at all surprising to him that the Central Provinces Government should prosecute him for the speech made at the Bilaspur Conference on the 12th of March, when the Home Member of Government publicly announced on the 4th of March in the Central Provinces Legislative Council that his prosecution was already awaiting the sanction of Government. He ventured to assert that if he had not fearlessly exposed the corrupt character of the Bourne regime at Narsinghpur, the case would not have been launched against him. He admitted to have made a speech at the Bilaspur District Conference on the 12th March, but averred that the speech, as reported by the Government reporters, neither represented his views nor was an honest and correct report of what he spoke at the meeting. He was a strict and loyal adherent of the non-violent Non-Cooperation creed of the Indian Nation creed of the Indian National Congress, and had honestly worked within the letter and spirit of the resolution as passed at the Nagpur Session. If, in carrying out the programme he had offended or transgressed the law as laid down by the British Government, he was cheerfully prepared to bear the consequences of the same. He asserted that notes of the speech filed by Mr. Madloi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and Sub-Inspector Amir Mohammed were not original that were made by them at the Conference, but those that were subsequently rewritten at their houses and substituted for originals in the Court.

He emphatically repudiated the charge levelled against him, that he advocated violence, expressed or implied, in his speech. His creed was wholly non-violent and peaceful. He had very clear conscience and relieved that in doing his honorable and legitimate duty towards his country, he had done no wrong under any moral law, and that he was not at all anxious to seek justice from that or for matter of that from any British Court.

He concluded by saying that he was prompted to make that statement in furtherance of his sacred duty of exposing moral wickedness underlying this system of Government.

SIR FRANK SLY ON N. C. O. MOVEMENT

(Associated Press.)

NARSINGHPUR, July 4.

Sir Frank Sly left Pachmarhi on the 1st July and arrived the same day at Narsinghpur. Though the Narsinghpur District itself contains a very few non-cooperators, some persons came to the head quarters from Jubbulpore the morning after the arrival of His Excellency. Pamphlets were distributed broadcast to cause a *hartal* and to get leading gentlemen of the District to boycott public functions connectioned with the visit of His Excellency. It is a matter of great significance that, in spite of these efforts, His Excellency received a warm were welcome on arrival at the station and on his way through the town. The Municipal Committee and the District Council presented him with a joint address of welcome on the 2nd instant, and the ceremony was attended by practically every person of note i the District.

In his reply Sir Frank Sly referred to the successful start made by the Reform Scheme of the Government and said that he did not believe that there was a single member of the Legislative Council who after the first hand experience of meetings of that body, would not recognise that they had powers which they had not failed to use in several matters that came before them. He was gratified by their generous acknowledgments of the efforts of officials of the District, particularly those of their popular district officer, Mr. Bourne. Great efforts had been made to destroy the policy of mutual trust and cooperation between the officials and the people by the agitation of Non-Cooperation against the Government. He was glad that this pernicious doctrine had not been able to make much headway in the Narsinghpur district, and he congratulated them on the sound commonsense that had enabled them to withstand this agitation and to realise that no real progress could result from it.

FORCED AND UNPAID LABOUR.

MR. STOKES' STATEMENT TO PRESS

From our own Correspondent.

SIMLA, July 4.

In connection with the movement now going on in Simla Hill States, in connection with the abolition of forced and unpaid labour, Mr. S. E. Stokes of Kotgarh writes to the press:—

"The question raised about impressed labour is at present absolutely confined to those forms levied on the Hindustan Tibet Road, and relates only to labour impressed in connection with that Road for the official and subordinates of the Government. We have raised no question whatever with regard to the relations existing between the chiefs and their subjects; (2) any steps, which we may contemplate in the event of the Manager of Kenonttlals failing to treat Munshi Kapur Singh and his associates with justice, will, on no account, be one of active or violent resistance. In conclusion I would point out that Keonthal State is under the Court of Wards during the minority of its chief, and that the ultimate responsibility, for the repressive activities recently resorted to, lies with Mian Sher Singh, the manager, appoined by the Court of Wards and the official in Simla in conjunction with whom he is acting."

GOVT. POLICY IN KENYA.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND,

(Associated Press.

SIMLA, July 3.

The Secretary, Congress, Mombasa, wires to the Press under date 30th June:—

Governors of Kenya and Uganda are proceeding Home shortly for discussing Indian policy with the Secretary of State for Colonies. The Congress is sending a strong deputation for securing an equality of status.

MR. PARANJPYE ON ADULTS' EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 4.

Presiding at the prize distribution ceremony of the primary schools, conducted by the Olegaonkar Brothers in Kirkee, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, Education Minister, emphasised the possibilities of adult schools as a means of raising the educational level of the backward classes, and he was pleased to see that the schools in question mostly benefited the pupils of these classes. It was in his opinion, necessary to see that students in primary schools were not prematurely withdrawn so as to prevent what appeared to be a waste of money.

So far as these children were concerned, Government was already engaged in devising measures to that end. He concluded by paying a tribute to the work unostentatiously carried on by the Olegaonkar Brothers and assuring them that their requests for a suitable building grant and an increase in the usual grant-in-aid would receive his sympathetic consideration. Mr. Paranjpye has given a donation of Rs. 100 in aid of these schools.

In connection with the railway accident at Amroah, it was stated in some parts that Mr. C. F. Andrews was on the scene. This is not a correct statement. The gentleman who is rendering service, is a railway employee of the same name. The Traffic Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is at the scene for the past few days and is engaged in enquiring into the cause of the accident. It is stated that Sir Thomas Holland and Col. Waghorn have proceeded to Amroah.

DARJEELING.

BIDS FAIR TO BE MECCA OF SCIENTISTS.

PROF. BOSE'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 2.

The hill station of Darjeeling will soon become a scientific centre of international importance. Sir J. C. Bose's last visit in Europe, as is well-known, created the widest interest among the leading scientists. The unexpected revolutions of plant life have opened out great possibilities in the advance of various sciences and also in their practical application. The Bose Research Institute has within four years of its existence won for itself a very important place among the world's great scientific centres. The leading scientific men of the world have become its foreign members. Among these may be especially mentioned the President of the Royal Society of London; the President of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Lord Rayleigh, the eminent physicist; Professor Arrhenius of Sweden; Prof. Haberlandt of Berlin, Prof. Molisch of Vienna; Professors Milliken and Stanley Hall of the United States.

The transactions of the Institute are in great demand by all the scientific centres of Europe and America. Sir J. C. Bose's works will soon be translated into French and German.

IMPERIAL GRANT.

The Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State and his Council for a permanent Imperial Grant to the Institute in furtherance of the researches which have advanced the world's science and which redound greatly to the credit of India as a centre of scientific research. The amount of the Imperial Grant will be double the income derived from public donations. It is understood that Sir J. C. Bose's own contributions to the Institute will ultimately total the sum of ten lakhs of rupees. The Institute has roused wide national interest.

Though it is barely six months since Prof. Bose has returned from Europe, yet within this short time he has been able to make several new discoveries of signal importance. He had proved that plants have a nervous system, but it is only recently that he has been able to localise by his electrical probe the actual tissue which functions as a nerve. This new method of localising internal irritation will probably prove of great importance in medical practice. He has also been able to localise the particular organ by which the plant is enabled to recognise direction in space. But the most startling discovery is the detection of the nervous impulse and the corresponding reflex by which the plant's attitude is adjusted in regard to the environment. These and other results will be published in the orthcoming transactions of the Bose Institute.

Applications have been received from foreign post-graduate scholars for permission to enroll themselves as workers, in order to acquaint themselves with the new methods of investigation in the Institute, and already a distinguished French physiologist took advantage of its facilities.

EXTENSION OF INSTITUTE AT CALCUTTA.

The Institute in Calcutta will be engaged in investigations of wider scientific interest. The necessity has arisen for its extension both at Sijberia on the Ganges and at Darjeeling. The Sijberia Experimental Station will be utilised in practical experiments relating to the advance in scientific agriculture, and other problems in which the Government of Bengal are especially interested. Sir J. C. Bose is the President of the Commission recently appointed by the Government of Bengal for an inquiry into the question of the water hyacinth pest.

Prof. Bose has been requested by various scientific societies of the West to undertake investigations on plant life under European conditions. These are fulfilled at Darjeeling, and his Mayapuri laboratory will be fitted up with his latest types of apparatus. The laboratory is situated at a commanding height, and an entire hill-side has been turned into a unique natural park to be maintained as far as possible in a state of nature. The vandalism of tourists has practically denuded the district of the wonderful orchids. These will be replanted in the nature garden and others introduced from Sikkim and Tibet. Wild flowers of the district will also find here a sanctuary. Darjeeling is to be congratulated on this great civic enterprise which will at no distant date attract scientific visitors from all parts of the world. And India is thus taking an active part in great world movements.

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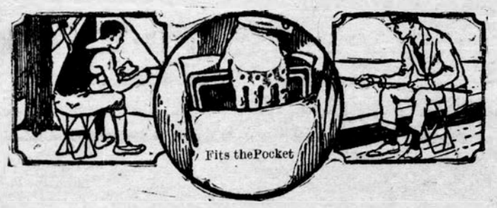

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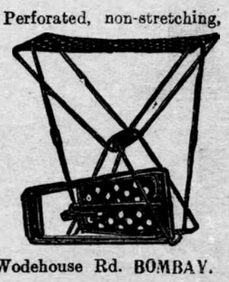

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PRIDE OF INDIA.

TAGORE ON GANDHI.

The following is an interview with Rabindranath Tagore, the famous Hindu Poet, written by Basanta Koomar Roy and reproduced from the "New York American":—

About twenty years ago Rabindranath Tagore wrote his famous essay on "Swadeshi Samaj" (Our Own Society). It was a plea not for non-cooperation with the British Government, but for a voluntary, aggressive cooperation among the people of India for the gradual nationalization of all the functions of the alien government.

So from historical standpoint Tagore is the real father of the present non-cooperation movement in India—a movement which Gandhi is carrying on with such sincerity, vigour and consummate statesmanship. He has said "I believe that Gandhi is the greatest man on earth to-day."

So one evening, during his recent visit to America, I reminded Tagore of this essay of his, and told him how fortunate it was that he lived to see even the partial fulfilment of his dream of a new society in India. Later I asked him directly:

"What do you think of Mahatma Gandhi?"

"What do you think of Mahatma Gandhi?" said the poet-philosopher, emphatically; "why, I think very highly of Gandhi. He is a great man—a great soul."

"He to-day wields tremendous power over the teeming millions of India. What is really the secret of his success?"

"The secret of Gandhi's success," said the Hindu Nobel Prizeman enthusiastically, "lies in his dynamic spiritual strength and incessant self-sacrifice. Many public men make sacrifices for selfish reasons. It is a sort of investment that yields handsome dividends. Gandhi is altogether different. He is unique in his nobility. His very life is another name for sacrifice. He is sacrifice itself.

"He covets no power, no position, no wealth, no name and no fame. Offer him the throne of all India, he will refuse to sit on it, but will sell the jewels and distribute the money among the needy.

"Give him all the money America possesses, and he will certainly refuse to accept it, unless to be given away for a worthy cause for the uplift of humanity.

"His soul is perpetually anxious to give and he expects absolutely nothing in return—not even thanks. This is no exaggeration, for I know him well.

"He came to our school at Bolpur and lived with us for some time. His power of sacrifice becomes all the more irresistible because it is wedded with his paramount fearlessness.

"Emperors and Maharajas, guns and bayonets, imprisonments and tortures, insults and injuries, even death itself, can never daunt the spirit of Gandhi.

"His is a liberated soul. If any one strangles me, I shall be crying for help, but if Gandhi were strangled, I am sure he would not cry. He may laugh at his strangler; and if he has to die, he will die smiling.

"His simplicity of life is childlike, his adherence to truth is unflinching; his love for mankind is positive and aggressive. He has what is known as the Christ spirit. The longer I know him the better I like him. It is needless for me to say that this great man is destined to play a prominent part in moulding the future of the world."

"Such a great man deserves to be better known in the world. Why don't you make him known, you are a world-figure?" I said.

"How can I make him known? I am nothing compared to his illumined soul. And no truly great man has to be made great. They are great in their own glory, and when the world is ready they become famous by dint of their own greatness. When the time comes Gandhi will be known, for the world needs him and his message of love, liberty and brotherhood.

"The soul of the East has found a worthy symbol in Gandhi; for he is most eloquently proving that man is essentially a spiritual being, that he flourishes the best in the realm of the moral and the spiritual, and most positively perishes both body and soul in the atmosphere of hatred and gunpowder smoke.

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GREEK ATROCITIES AT YALOVA.

HOW THE EFFORTS TO RESCUE TURKISH SURVIVORS WERE IMPEDED.

Our start for the villages of Samanli and Akkeui was not easy, for our request for an escort drew a string of objections from Captain Pappagrigoriou, writes the Special Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". It was half a day's journey; we should not get back till after midnight; the road ran through a wooded ravine infested by brigands; he could not guarantee our security. We looked at our watches and our maps. It was about five o'clock. We reckoned that we should be back by ten (as we were), and that there was a moon. At last the captain gave way. He called the sergeant of a patrol, and gave him private instructions in his office, and we marched off with the sergeant and about ten men.

At Samanli, the first village, we found the men lined up to receive us, and several ruffianly-looking fellows, armed to the teeth but not in uniform, standing guard over them. These, we were told, were Greek "rural guards". It soon became apparent why they were present. We put the question to the assembly: "Do you want to stay or go?" and it was received in silence. At last one man answered: "I want to go," but the rest still held their tongues. Then the official members of the party went off to the mukhtar's (head man's) house to talk to him privately(he told them that the village had recently been pillaged, and that they could not work in their fields without danger to their lives), while I went round the assembled villagers and took down the names of each and the number of his family (I got a record of 132 living inhabitants and 35 living refugees from places already destroyed, and I am going back to call the roll and see if they are still alive). Then I made the soldiers and "rural guards" stand back, and asked again, very quietly: "Do you want to stay or go?" Then one and all the answered: "We want to go! Take us with you; take us. We are afraid." Their terror was unmistakable, their wish was not open to doubt. They loved the homes they would be leaving, but they would abandon everything if they could save their own and their wives' and their children's lives.

A MOSLEM ECCLESIASTIC.

At Akkeui, a bigger and evidently once prosperous village, the terror was even more intense. The mukhtar being down at Yalova, we went to see the khoja (Moslem ecclesiastic) in his house. He was a refugee from a destroyed village who had taken the place of the khoja of Akkeui, previously killed by the chettis, and was looking after the mosque. Though a refugee and therefore able to leave under General Leonardopoulos's order he stuck to his post and refused to come with us.) "Do you want to stay or go?" "I cannot speak for the others, but I think they want to go." "Why do you want to go?" Silence. "Are you afraid?" "Yes, we are afraid." "Are you afraid of chettis?" "Yes." "Of Greek chettis?" "Yes." As he said this the khoja drew nearer and spoke in a whisper, almost sinking on to the floor. "Are you also afraid of the Greek soldiers?" A very long pause, and at last a faint "No." "Have bad things been happening in Akkeui?" "Yes. A week ago, or perhaps as much as nine days (later we learnt from an independent source that it was at any rate less than a fortnight) the Rum-chettileri (Greek chettis) came into the village and killed 60 people (out of about 400). Some are buried in the open square through which you have just come, others on a little hill between the two mahallas (quarters) of the village."

It was terrible to leave that poor khoja and his fellow-villagers with the night coming on, the rural guards standing by with their rifles and bandoliers and evil countenances, and the Greek chettis (some of whom had ridden out of Yalova ahead of us) lurking somewhere in the neighbourhood. But the official members of the party had to get back to learn what orders had been telegraphed by General Leonardopoulos, and after consultation we decided that it would be unsafe, as well as ineffective, for the rest of us to stay there alone. We had begun to realise how seriously the Greek troops and chettis were out of hand.

Next morning the British and Italian officers visited the two villages again, talking with them members of the Red Crescent mission. This time they made a list of surviving inhabitants and refugees from other places at Akkeui, as I had done at Samanli the night before, and here, too, we shall return to call the roll. This time, too, two boys (about 13 or 14 years old) found courage to show them the traces of the Greek chetti raid which had occurred about nine days before. They led them to another quarter of the village behind some trees. The houses were gutted, the window and door frames removed (a common phenomenon in the present devastation of Anatolia), the furniture broken open and thrown into the street, and in the backyards there were newly-made graves. Out of the round figure of 60 people killed on that occasion, which had been given us by the khoja, our party obtained 41 individual names.

TWO COURAGEOUS BOYS.

The courage of the two boys who exposed these damning traces was wonderful. The whole population was overcome by strain and terror, and while these boys were acting as guides they were being dogged by the "rural guards." Whether or not they came within the scope of General Leonardopoulos's telegram, they had, if possible, to be got away, and the party brought them down to the shore. We got one of them on board, and he is now in safety. The British military policeman who accompanied us was keeping his eye on the other till his turn came to get on board, but he was called away for a moment on other business, and when he looked round again the boy had gone. We could find no trace of him, and though we have his name we have little hope, when we return, of finding him alive. Indeed, what proportion shall we and of these terrorised villagers who, because they were inhabitants of still undestroyed villages, were prevented by General Leonardopoulos's express orders from embarking on the Red Crescent steamer? We are working with all our might to save them. If we fail, we shall know, from our records, who have been killed, and shall be morally certain as to who have killed them.

INTERVIEWS WITH A GREEK OFFICER.

On the morning of May 25 those of our party who did not make the second journey to Samanli and Akkeui attempted in various ways to bring Captain Pappagrigoriou to reason. Having with me a letter of recommendation from General Papoulas, the Greek Commander-in-Chief in Asia Minor and having received much kindness from him, I drafted a telegram to him explaining the situation and requesting permission for the surviving inhabitants of Yalova, Samanli, and Akkeui to embark as well as the refugees. I then sought out the Captain in the safe, asked the favour of an interview with him in his office, and handed him simultaneously my credentials and my telegram. Would he be so kind as to send the telegram off? "The Commander-in-Chief says that you are a Philhellene. In this telegram you are destroying Greece!" "I think it is to the interest of Greece that the Commander-in-Chief should be informed of what is happening here." "I will not send it." "Very well, Kyrie Lokhage ("Mon Capitaine"). I am not an enemy of Greece or acting out of malice, and I did not want to go out of my way to make this telegram public, but now I shall have to send it publicly through the Eastern Telegraph Company at Constantinople." (I have since done so and received an affirmative answer.)

Meanwhile Captain Pappagrigoriou had been behaving worse than I had realised. He had already gone back on the terms presented in General Leonardopoulos's telegram the night before, and announced that even the refugees from the burnt or destroyed villages were not all to be evacuated. People from certain villages which he mentioned by name were to be kept back—first of all on the ground that these were still intact, but when we brought evidence that they were burnt he shifted his ground or gave no reason at all. He was particularly stubborn over two villages.—Ghajik and Yortan. It was clear that he had some special reason for this. A second condition was that refugees resident more than two months in a still existing village or in Yalova were to count as old inhabitants of their new place of residence and were to stay behind—that is, if a family had been homeless and destitute for more than two months it was to be kept in this condition. These points were discussed between the Captain and those official members of our party who had not gone up to Akkeui and Samanli to bring down the refugees whom we had found there the night before. The Captain was obdurate, and the representative of the International Red Cross made him a formal protest in the name of his Society. The Captain replied that he was merely carrying out his orders, and that if he had the means he would have looked after the refugees and have provided a hospital for them! The allegation of superior orders, which Captain Pappagrigoriou repeatedly made, is of serious importance. If true, it implicates General Leonardopoulos, the commander of the 10th Division, and my impression is that the two telegrams received by the Captain from the General during our stay at Yalova (the second I shall mention later) did stiffen him in his resolve to let the smallest possible number of his victims escape from his grip. Moreover, I have absolutely trustworthy first-hand accounts (though here I have not yet been a witness myself) of the same atrocities being committed simultaneously in other parts of the peninsula—towards Gemlik and the western extremity—where Captain Pappagrigoriou is not, but General Leonardopoulos is, in control. Before this article is printed I hope to have met the General himself. Meanwhile I will finish the story of what I have already witnessed.

THE REFUGEES ON THE BEACH.

Before these interviews with the Captain were over, the refugees had begun to gather on the beach. It was incredible how quickly they flocked in. (Akkeui was nearly two hours' distance on foot from the Yalova jetty). They brought just themselves and their families, and whatever they could carry on at a moment's notice. A few had a cow or a calf or some poultry or boxes loaded on ox-carts. Most had only the bundles of bedding which they could carry on their backs. Most pitiful of all were the women with children whose men were dead and who had no one to help them. As we reckoned it out afterwards, there were something like 500 persons huddled there together like terrified animals, in sight of the steamer, and looking to us to get them into safety. The British and Italian lieutenants returned with the last arrivals. The Christian civilians (Greek and Armenian) and the Greek soldiers gathered round, half-mocking and half-menacing. The sinister priest sidled up. Captain Pappagrigoriou presented himself, and the leaders of the Greek chetti bands now openly paraded in his company! I secured the names of five: (1) Kosti of Constantinople; (2) Kosti of Emarik; (3) Thomas of Emarik; and (4) Christos and (5) Mihal, both the latter being from the village of Hajji Mehmedin Chiftlik (Hajji Mehmet's farm). I have already mentioned that one of them stood at Captain Pappagrigoriou's elbow during the subsequent proceedings, acting as his "interpreter" and advising him as to which individual refugees should be passed or kept back.

"POLITICAL" BRIGANDS.

I must insist again that these gentry are not brigands in the ordinary "economic" sense. One of these five at Yalova, (I forget which one) had been an egg-merchant. One at Gemlik (General Leonardopoulos's headquarters!) owns a small factory in the town. They are local Greeks of a certain position, and though the nucleus of their bands may consist of ex-outlaws, most of them are just the local Greek and Armenian population, thoroughly armed (by whom?) and employed on the "political" business of exterminating the Turkish population. Their confreres in the Balkans are called komitajis, and just as Balkan Governments disclaim responsibility for the "excesses" of these "bandsmen," so the Greek military authorities in Anatolia will wash their hands of the crimes committed by these chettis here and now. But the stain will not come off. At Yalova I have seen military officers and chettis in undisguised co-operation. This co-operation cannot be explained away as a "regrettable inability to exercise control"!

A momentous question remains to be asked: Are the atrocities which we happen to have exposed in the comparatively small area of Yalova and Gemlik themselves exceptional, or are the same things going on all over the vast area of Greek occupation in Anatolia? Yalova is on the coast, less than three hours from Constantinople. The first news leaked out from a few refugees who got across. But what is happening in the interior?

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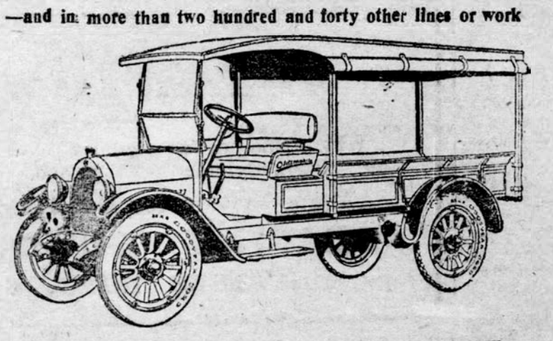

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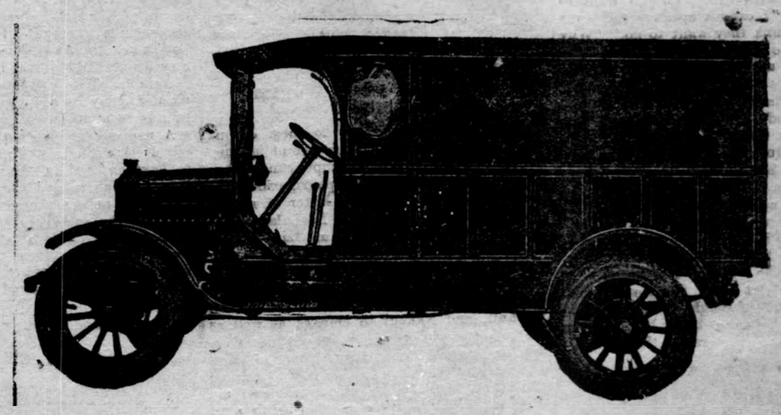

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